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—and in spite of low price
the quality is maintained

During the thirty-five years that this Company has been designing and tailoring high grade, made-to-measure clothes and U. S. Army Uniforms, whenever it came to a choice between the maintenance of quality and the cheapening of our product, *Kahn quality has never suffered*—the Kahn standard has never been lowered.

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America Still Spells Opportunity

Tips on Getting There by One Who Has Arrived

By IRVING T. BUSH

THE way to get to the top is to begin by being the best man at the bottom. If you are not at the bottom, thank God, and try to be the best man wherever you are.

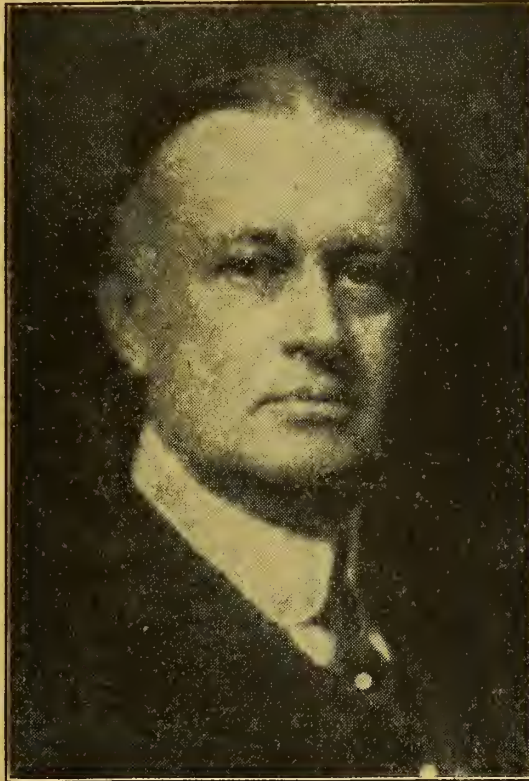
The best starting point which any young man can have in this country is a realization of the fact that prosperity can only come through willingness to work. This is true of individuals and true of nations. The individual who works will achieve some success. It may be less or greater, in accordance with his education and mental equipment, but if he is willing to work, he never need fear the poorhouse in the United States.

It may seem to the young man who faces today the problem of choosing a future career that he begins his working life at an unfortunate time, for it is recognized that the difficult period of readjustment after the war will be protracted, and industry and opportunity will both be slowed down for a considerable time. It is true, conditions will be difficult, but a career started during such a period must have a more exact foundation than one which begins at the height of extravagant prosperity.

Perhaps the most unfortunate young men today are those who have apparently been the most fortunate during the last few years. Opportunities have been open on all sides, and in numberless instances young men without experience have jumped into positions at high salaries because the positions must be filled by someone, regardless of individual fitness. These young men have carried home a wage which they did not earn, and have adjusted their living conditions and general views of life upon a basis which they cannot maintain under the difficult competitive conditions which are now before us.

On the other hand, the young man who takes up work today for the first time must fight for his future. It may seem hard, but it will help him achieve a point of view and a knowledge of the necessity for patient, hard work and thrift which, once secured, will carry him through many difficult periods in his later life.

America has been and is a land of opportunity, but the opportunities are to achieve success by perseverance and hard work. We read frequently of someone who has won an apparent success without merit. Some of these in-



Pirie Macdonald photo.

IF Irving T. Bush had lived in the age of Rameses or Cheops, he probably would have created a wider Egypt and built the tallest pyramid. Twenty-five years ago he started battling to simplify and magnify the system of distributing merchandise in New York City, the nation and the world. He founded in a wilderness on New York harbor the Bush Terminal—docks and warehouses and factories and railroads that should be the clearing house of a nation's products. When scepticism still persisted, he chartered a ship and brought it from the Indies loaded with bananas to prove that with his new terminal he could distribute fruit or anything else faster and cheaper than it ever had been done before. Today the terminal covers two hundred acres and its piers accommodate twenty-seven steamship lines. The largest terminal in the world, it is a tremendous factor in America's world trade. Is Mr. Bush worth listening to?

stances must be true, but most of them are magnified when they get into the public press, for the real successes of America have come through real effort.

The great position which the United States has achieved today has not been an accident. It is true we have a wonderful country, full of natural resources, but there are many parts of the world where similar conditions exist, and where the resources remain undeveloped. The success of America has come because our forefathers who developed it took off their coats and worked. Forests were cleared, roads built and towns and cities brought into existence.

It is unfortunately true that during the great period of extravagance through which we have passed we have all lost our sense of proportion. The dollar which, when I was a boy, seemed very large has, during the last few years, shrunk in our mind's eye. The newspapers have been filled with stories of billions, and it has been difficult to convince a young man that the trifling sum which he can put into a savings bank each week is worth while. It is worth while. Give it a trial and see. Adopt a policy of living on the right side of your income.

We think accidents happen. They seldom do. Results depend upon the definite policy adopted.

Don't adopt one of drift. Aim at something and aim high. The best office boy is likely to develop into the best president. The individual succeeds who adopts the right policy and does his work right. "Success is not an accident; it comes to the man who does his job a little better than the other fellow." The adoption of the right policy for a nation is just as important, and you can help—it is your nation.

In England, the leaders of its labor unions have adopted the policy of limited production. In many cases, a workman is only allowed to do a certain amount of work each day. This is based upon the theory that if each man does less, there will be more jobs. It entirely loses sight of the definite economic fact that the competition between nations is exactly the same as the competition between individuals. The nation which does the best work for the least money will outdistance other nations, and the national policy of limiting production can only bring disaster in the end. Great Britain today, with an industrial policy which

limits production, is facing the reviving competition of industrial Germany, and dependent as she is upon the sale of her manufactured articles in the markets of the world, her situation is difficult.

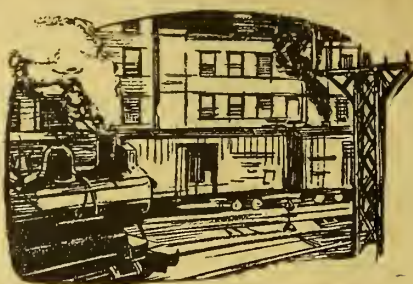
A nation whose customers lie outside of its own borders cannot regulate its own wages. They must be regulated by the inexorable competition of other nations. If a nation must sell its goods in foreign markets, it can only sell them if they are as good and as cheap as similar goods purchased by other nations. This makes it absolutely impossible for such nations to regulate their own wages. They must be brought down to the level of those with whom they compete.

It has been fortunate for us that the economic policy of this country has been quite different from that of Great Britain. Great Britain has been content to buy her food supplies from other nations, and has definitely sought the markets of the world upon a basis of wage competition. In America we have protected our own markets for our own manufactures and our own labor, and before the war were content to supply the demands of our own people, and to export only those classes of merchandise with which through American inventive genius, or because of our ability to organize industry upon the basis of mass production, we could safely compete against the world.

The war brought changed conditions. The world knocked at our doors and demanded our merchandise, regardless of price or trade conditions, and we exported during the period of the war thousands of articles which we had never exported before, and in the manufacture of which we cannot under normal competitive conditions meet upon a basis of equality the industry of other countries. It is obvious, with a high wage, that the cost of manufacturing those articles in which the element of hand labor is important must be higher, and that our chief ability to compete with nations paying a lower wage is in the manufacture of articles where the production is largely mechanical.

WHAT does all this mean to the young man of America who is starting his life today? It means, first, that he should take a deep interest in the adoption of an economic policy for this country which will continue it upon a self-contained and self-supporting basis—a policy which will not make us dependent upon foreign customers. Let us by all means cultivate our markets and develop foreign trade, but let us confine our foreign sales to those trades in which we can excel, and still maintain in this country a wage scale which will give to our people comfort and happiness, and enable them to buy the products of our own factories, and thus maintain the great home market of the United States.

As the great export trade which we have enjoyed during the war decreases, there still will remain an enormous volume of merchandise sold to other lands. The world must have our cotton, our copper, our oil, and much of our food. It will buy our harvesting machinery, our motor cars, typewriters and numberless other articles which we can manufacture and sell in foreign markets despite the fact that other countries pay their labor a lower wage.



The enormous balance of trade which has been in our favor will of course decrease. If it continued for many years on the scale of the last few years, we would drain the world of gold. It is impossible that it continue upon that scale, and it would have been unfortunate for us, as well as other nations, if it had so continued.

The buying power of the world can only be increased by two methods. One is financial inflation, which is an artificial and false basis, and can only exist for a limited period. In the end, the bubble is pricked, the collapse comes and the suffering is great. The world has pushed inflation to the limit. The printing presses of Europe have been so busy that in some cases they have reached the point where it costs almost as much to print the currency as it is worth when printed.

The second and only certain way of permanently increasing the buying power of the world is through production. We cannot sell goods to people in China, or South America, or Africa, unless the people of those countries in turn work and produce something which they will either sell and obtain money from with which to pay us or will give to us in exchange for the merchandise which we sell to them. They cannot create money out of the air to pay us for our products.

When the production of the world lets down, its buying power decreases. When the production of a nation lets down, its buying power is lost, and when the production of a single individual lets down, his buying power and his ability to enjoy the comforts and happiness of the world is decreased.

The industrial policy of Great Britain has drawn the young men from the farms to the factories. They have drifted into great cities where they have swarmed amid uncomfortable and unsanitary surroundings, and the nation has been content to buy the farm products of other lands. This same process has been going on in America during the war years. The high wages and scarcity of labor in industry has drawn many of the young men and women from the farms of this country to our great industrial centers.

This has been an unfortunate thing—unfortunate in many cases not only for the young men and women themselves, but particularly unfortunate for the economic future of the United States. If we are to continue to be a self-contained and self-supporting country, we must keep our productive operations in balance. We must have a sufficient

number of our people at work on the farms to produce the necessities of life for those who choose to work in the factories. The moment we become overpopulated in the great cities and our farm labor becomes scarce, the cost of our food rises, and we may ultimately reach a point where we may be compelled to buy a portion of it in foreign lands, and pay for its transportation to this country.

Living conditions in the country are vastly more pleasant than they were a generation ago. A farm five miles from town twenty years ago was a lonely habitation. Today it is relatively in the suburbs, for the Ford, the telephone and the moving picture have brought much into the lives of those who live in the country.

It is an interesting thing to note that wherever social unrest has resulted in an upheaval and a crash, the people who have lived on farms have suffered less than the others. In Russia, the conditions in great centers like Moscow and Petrograd have been pitiable. Industry has collapsed and opportunity for work has vanished. While the factories have closed and even the shops on the streets have put up their shutters, Russian country life goes on more or less as before. The people on the farms raise their own food. They live in simple comfort and happiness, and, while they are deprived of some of the luxuries which formerly came to them from the cities, the measure of their suffering has been nothing compared to that which has come to the teeming multitudes in the cities, dependent upon factory work for employment.

I DO not mean to argue that the prosperity which has been enjoyed by our farming communities can continue upon its recent scale. The war is over. Other nations who have been at war are beginning to produce their own food. The prices of farm products must come down, the cost of living must recede, and to those farmers who have become accustomed to the prices which have been paid for their products during the past six years the immediate future outlook may seem gloomy. Their outlook, however, is merely a reflection of the decreased world's demand and hard times which must be squarely faced by all industry during the period necessary to readjust economic conditions throughout the world. It may seem to our farmers that times are hard, but with their food supply coming from their own gardens and farms, they can face the period of readjustment with

confidence. If I were a young man today with no particular fitness or training for a particular vocation, I would give very serious thought to going to the country and undertaking some kind of work which has to do with agricultural pursuits—not necessarily actual work on a farm, for there are numberless activities in the towns and villages which are supported by agricultural communities which offer a future. These communities are essential to agricultural development. They are part of the machinery of agriculture.

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Blades of Destiny

By **ROBERT J. CASEY**

Illustrations by **WALLGREN**

Napoleon asked the peasant: "Does the road from Ohain cross the plateau?" And the peasant replied: "The jolly old plateau is flat. They ain't no road from Ohain." And because of this trifle, a peasant's word, the great Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo and an empire.

TWO incidents have prompted the narration here for the first time of the story that follows. The first was a seventy-five-cent haircut. The second was a Paris dispatch stating that Marie Adelaide, former grand duchess of Luxembourg, is now a novice in an Italian convent.

I lay back in the red plush of Joe the Barber's first chair and listened dozing to the snip-snip of the shears.

"Short?" inquired Joe, surveying the bald pattern left by the Cluny lining of a tin hat.

"Umph," I agreed. "Give it the haircut machine," suggested Joe, and without further encouragement, he did. He drew over a strange device on a pedestal, turned a switch and waved a thing that looked like a small hammer on a string.

Prior to that time I had had some doubts concerning the nature and habits of a "haircut machine." But there came the humming of a flexible shaft and the clattering of gears in a symphony that resembled the evensong of a Fokker with tonsillitis, and at once I knew more about "haircut machines" than the man who first discovered their use as an excuse for a boost in the price of thatch-trimming. They are nothing more nor less than the "mule clipper" which infested the Third Army in the good old days succeeding the armistice when all the forgotten details of drill and field service regulations came back from the dead past to haunt us.

A wonderful thing was the "mule clipper." It resembled the hair removers of our youth except that it was a bit larger and was driven by a crank in the hands of a soldier in the process of punishment.

Theoretically it should have reduced the mules to a pristine nakedness and sweet disposition with little or no effort on the part of the operator.

Practically the two blades issued with the contraption would grind through the shaggy upholstery of a soiled jas-sack about as far back as his drive shafts. Then all attempts at mule-beautification would cease until the Q. M. issued a new set of blades or some device could be found for sharpening the old ones. In either event, by

the time the festivities were resumed the half-clipped mule would have sprouted a new coat of velour and the performance would start at the beginning again.

Which brings us bit by bit, or clip by clip, to the revolution that lost Marie Adelaide her throne.

It was customary in those days to flee the billets of the northern towns—where the cannoneers lay huddled in heatless barns and wagon sheds and the mules ate the wheels off the rolling stock as they stood belly deep in comfortable snow—for the solace of the capital. In Luxembourg City cream puffs could be purchased for a price, and ice cream for something less than the current quotations on one's soul.



As for the revolutionists, they were as remarkable a collection of "radicals" as ever assembled to overturn a government

There were moving pictures and shower baths, street cars and scenery, brilliant hotels and shop windows. The Rathskeller, a blatant café, provided its bit of entertainment with scandalous interpretations of that great American terpsichorean effort, the Fox Trot.

All of these things were a temptation to American dollars as translated into six francs fifty centimes, and many an AWOL found his way southward despite the interference of M. P.'s.

FOR such excursions the dull blades of the "mule clippers" furnished an excuse. There was a cutlery establishment in the Grande Rue that would undertake to grind off what little edge was left on the blades, sign a receipt for five francs or four marks, and guarantee that the blades would cut as well as when new—which was no guarantee at all.

This arrangement was a little hard on the mules, who had enough to worry about without the hardship of diligent barbers with blunt tools. A mule may be uncomfortable when he is mangey, but generally, if he is a normal sort of mule, he will prefer to have his hair fall out rather than to have it pulled out.

It was on such an errand that an artillery captain of the 58th Brigade came to the capital on the afternoon of January 16, 1919. With him traveled one Sergeant Ruff, who in private life had been an automobile salesman and therefore was a splendid success as a stable sergeant.

They had no way of telling that they were children of destiny. The sergeant was a bit thirsty. The captain was a bit dirty. Hence, when they had deposited their dull blades to be made duller by the Grande Rue cutler, they parted company. The sergeant went to an odorous cellar. The captain went to the municipal baths.

Luxembourg City proceeded with its business of building villainous waffles

for the American trade and spending in sedate luxury the wealth extracted from the Germans during the invasion. The street cars clattered along on their quaint little square wheels. The town belles in their plaid coats that until recently had been American Army horse covers took the air on the outer boulevard. The motorists wrangled for petrol for their home-grown flivvers at a municipal filling station on the Arlon road. The atmosphere was cold and clear. The capital, bent upon minding its own affairs, gave no hint of the trouble that was in the air.

So might Pompeii have been just before the zero hour on Vesuvius.

Up in the rooms of the deputies, the parliament of the grand duchy was engaged in a momentous discussion that singularly paid no attention to such important details as "mule clippers" or American sergeants.

It was pretty generally conceded that the administration had backed the wrong horse to win the war and that emergency measures were in order if the duchy was to be spared the fate of German dependencies whose future was soon to be decided at Versailles. One faction was for braving the Allies and going down with the ship. Another urged the abdication of Marie Adelaide in favor of one of her sisters. Another was for the immediate declaration of a republic. Another favored union with Belgium. Another sought the approval of a union with France. Argument ran high.

The city realized what was going on. Toward noon groups of anxious citizens of the variety and occupation commonly seen in front of American baseball score boards began to assemble before the somber brown gates of the royal palace. The children of destiny knew nothing of this. The sergeant was passing the time of day with an Australian in a café near the Pont Adolphe,

The captain was leisurely completing his bath. It was not until he was on his way out that he learned from an attendant what was in the air.

"It is to be a revolution, monsieur," the guardian of the towels confided to him. "We are a race of mixed blood and varying sympathies, and there is certain to be trouble no matter what decision is reached by parliament."

About this time one of the watchers at the palace gates visited the estaminet in which Sergeant Ruff held forth. He too recited the ominous news.

Thus it came about that the sergeant and the captain reached the narrow street before the ornate façade of the palace at the same time. They were separated by perhaps three hundred potential revolutionists who stood stolidly in the cobbled roadway and made quiet but impudent remarks concerning the obviously nervous palace sentries.

THE soldiers at the gate were a colorful bit in a dull, drab picture—youths in glistening accoutrements of patent leather, erise, green, gold braid, silver buckles and cockades. They kept a firm grip upon Erfurt rifles to which bayonets of the approved German pattern had been affixed.

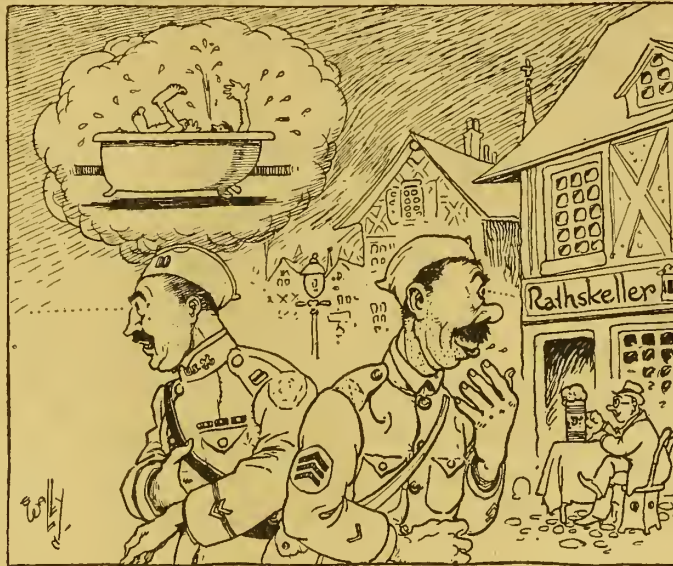
As for the revolutionists, they were as remarkable a collection of "radicals" as ever assembled to overturn a government. A grocer's boy armed with deadly German cheeses and a fearsome link of sausage, stolid burghers with sharp-pointed mustaches, a few old men equipped with crutches and canes, a bespectacled school-teacher with a death-dealing umbrella, were in the foreground of the mob as the captain saw it.

The stage was set for comic opera. It remained only for someone to put the characters in motion. And this task fell to the prima donna herself—the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg.

She stepped out upon a balcony and the mob ceased murmuring.

"My dear people," she began, "I come before you in one of the most trying moments of our national history. We have become a prey to alien political forces over which we have no control . . . in dealing with them your wish shall guide me. . . ."

Marie had all the qualifications for her rôle as leading lady in the opera bouffe—the beauty of a Graustarkian heroine, the poise of a woman of the world, the calm dignity of a



The sergeant was a bit thirsty. The captain was a bit dirty. . . . They parted company

princess. She was not entirely popular in her own capital, for there were certain factions that hated the Prussians and cherished poignant memories of the days when German generals had dined as her guests in that very castle.

But at that moment the whim of the mob had turned sentiment in her favor. There was a noticeable murmur of approval in the crowd, and it appeared that she might run the revolution to suit herself. At this juncture Sergeant Ruff spied the captain and destiny seized him by the arm.

"Let me through here!" he bawled in a voice that would have drowned a quartette, let alone the quiet oratory of a mild mannered princess. "Let me through, Heinie! My captain's over there an' I got something to tell him."

THE fact that his discourse was entirely in English did not make him any less conspicuous.

"I'm goin' through this jam or I'm goin' to wallop one of you birds."

It was just the diversion needed to take the erratic mind of the mob from the spell of the grand duchess. An excited babel of French and German consigned the American to perdition while Marie Adelaide, in tones that faltered slightly, attempted to proceed.

"We may go with France, we may go with Belgium," she told them. "You will have the voice to say whether you wish to establish yourselves as an independent republic. But just as we are, we have been prosperous and happy. . . . If you wish me to remain, I shall remain. If you wish me to go, I shall surrender my authority to my sister Charlotte."

A deep voiced revolutionist in the front rank of the mob—evidently one of the anti-Prussian element—broke in upon her talk with a shout of "Hoch Charlotte!" That appeared to be the signal for everyone to forget the sergeant and shout the slogan of his own particular faction. There was a tumult of voices over which the booming volume of Sergeant Ruff's superior lungs came like the over-tone of a surf.

"You eggs need a cheer leader. Like this, now—all together—'HOCH CHARLOTTE!'"

They followed his leadership, scattering at first, then with a concerted roar.

Marie stood in shocked silence. A captain of the palace guard rushed out of the building and into hurried conference with the men at the gates.

"The machine guns!" he demanded excitedly. "Where are they?"

"I do not know, my captain," declared a shaken lieutenant. "They were here yesterday. Today they are gone. All of them. Both of them."

"IT is the verdamm't Americans," declared the guard captain heartily. "They do not respect our army. They take our guns." The American artillery captain heard him because he was only a few feet away. But so far as the rest of the mob was concerned he might as well not have spoken. A new faction had joined the shouting and Sergeant Ruff was leading a new yell. "Vive Charlotte! Vive Sa Altesse!"

Marie Adelaide lingered a brief moment in silence, then motioned to someone behind the French windows. The Princess Charlotte appeared, bowed and smiled. Her sister passed into the building on the way into exile.

The revolution, somewhat dazed at what it had accomplished, broke up shortly after that.

Sergeant Ruff had no recollection of joining the captain and reclaiming the clipper blades left with the cutler in the Grande Rue. But he knew they were back in the machine again next morning when a protesting mule kicked him while its hair was being cut.

Marie Adelaide, in her Italian convent, probably is wondering what riot leader suddenly turned sentiment against her on the occasion of her valedictory. It is hardly likely that in cataloguing the causes of her dethronement she attaches any importance to the fact that a cutler in the Grande Rue once turned a neat income from the dulling of already dull clipper blades.

AN ECONOMICAL HONEYMOON

Bill Blimp and the fair Anastasia
Stubbed
Got married in spite of the high cost of
grub
And the prices affixed to the cheapest
of shoes,
Since it's better to pay than to love and
to lose—
Shell out, than to love and to lose.

Friends came to the wedding from far
and from near.
They said Bill was brave and his bride
was a dear.
Then the pair was bombarded with old
shoes and rice,
An action which added a sprinkle of
spice—
A sprinkle of pep and of spice.

By JACK BURROUGHS

Ann picked up the rice while Bill carc-
fully copped
The hobs that were flung—not a shoe-
string was dropped.
And they lived on rice pudding the rest
of their days,
And never lacked footwear—two facts
that amaze—
Two facts that amuse and amaze.

What of Our Military Policy?



A Naval Authority Gives His Views

By **R. E. COONTZ**,
Admiral, United States Navy,
Chief of Naval Operations

MILITARY and naval policies are inseparable from national foreign policy. The Army and the Navy are the instruments which the Government provides for the national defense and for support and enforcement of its foreign policy. During peace the Army and Navy support foreign policy by their potential power, and when war becomes necessary they, by their dynamic power, enforce the national will upon the adversary.

The armed forces and military and naval resources of a country must conform to national policy. The armed forces, in order to be of the maximum efficiency, should be of such size, characteristics, and composition as our international relations, present and prospective, may indicate to be necessary for the support or for the defense of our national welfare or existence. At the same time they should be constructed and maintained as economically as possible consistent with the necessities of national defense.

IT is not the function of the War and Navy Departments to decide upon national policies, nor to determine what interests shall be supported and what left to shift for themselves. The Army and Navy are but military instruments to be brought into play by the civil government to support and, if need be, to defend by war its policies and interests.

The Army and Navy, upon being informed of the national policies, can say what ones they can adequately support or defend with existing facilities; they can say whether additional military and naval forces are required to support such policies; and should the time for such support or defense arrive, they can be expected to make good according to how well or ill the means furnished them are suited to the task in hand.

It has been the almost universal experience thus far in the history of this nation that after war has been declared, the Army and Navy have been supplied generously with funds to carry on activities, to construct the necessary equipment, and to employ the necessary personnel to insure victory. In time of peace, however, the estimates of appropriations submitted by the War and Navy Departments are often seriously reduced by Congressional action.

There is no apparent reason why the

military and naval authorities should be more capable of determining our military and naval needs during war than during peace, except that the mission of the Army and Navy is not during peace so clearly defined. The fact that military and naval estimates are continually reduced must therefore be due to differences of opinion as to our foreign policy or as to the probable necessity of using force to accomplish its end.

During war our foreign policy is crystallized and assumes a definite objective; namely, victory over the enemy. During peace our foreign policy is not so well defined, and consequently the requirements of the Army and Navy are subject to wide divergence of opinion.

That under existing conditions such differences should exist is unavoidable. The War and Navy Departments are responsible for the attainment of victory in case war should come, and consequently accentuate the necessity for preparedness to win any war into which we might be forced. The legislative grant is responsible for appropriating the money for the Army and Navy and for raising such vast sums. The points of view are, therefore, far apart.

If we are to obtain the best results, we must follow this principle:

First, the executive branch must inform the legislative, military and naval branches of the international situation, the national policies which the Army and Navy should be prepared to enforce and against what possible enemies, and the probability of such action being required in the near future.

Next, the military and naval branches must then inform the executive and legislative branches as to their requirements to permit them to enforce such policies effectively and economically.

The legislative branch must then decide what portions of the income of the nation shall be expended to meet the requirements of the military and naval branches.

War is not brought about by armies

THE editors have invited several nationally known authorities to present their views on the question of American military policy. The first article in this series, which appeared in the issue of April 15, was by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. Other expressions of expert opinion will appear in later issues

and navies. It develops logically from antagonism created by trade rivalry or interference with national expansion or development. Such antagonism is fostered by racial differences and by difference in language, religion and manners.

The development of an Army or Navy requires years. Our military and naval policy must therefore be based not upon international relations of today but upon such relations at some period in the future.

If the Army and Navy are informed of the national foreign policy, they will be able to make definite recommendations for the development of the Army and Navy in accordance with such policy. If they are not so informed they must interpret our foreign policy the best they can.

ON their assumption as to policy, the Army and Navy must base their plans for development. An Army and a Navy inadequate to the probable demands of foreign policy are a menace to the nation, because they give a false sense of security. An Army and Navy greater than required is extravagance. The strength of the Army and Navy is determined by appropriations. The responsibility for the decision, therefore, belongs to the legislative branch of the Government.

The War and Navy Departments would be unfaithful to their trust were they to base their estimates on anything but a reasoned analysis of the international situation and the relative strength of the armed forces of nations having national policies with which our national policies may conflict.

After the decision as to the strength of the Army and Navy has been reached, the War and Navy Departments are responsible for making the best use of the forces and appropriations provided. This includes the determination of the characteristics of the forces, their distribution and their training for effective employment in the event of war.

The Navy's primary mission is to gain and exercise command of the sea, thus ensuring freedom of movement to our trade and transportation while denying such freedom of movement on the sea to vessels of our enemy. To gain command of the sea the Navy must defeat the enemy's main fleet, or

(Continued on page 22)

THE LEGION IN REVIEW

THE FOREIGN-BORN EX-SERVICE MAN AND HIS CITIZENSHIP

By JULIAN KILMAN

Naturalization Examiner in Charge, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE were about 330,000 unnaturalized aliens in our own war Army. Of this number 160,000 were made citizens in the various cantonments, 40,000 signed "overseas" naturalization papers (which did not of itself, however, complete their citizenship), and the rest, 130,000 were honorably discharged while yet aliens. It is estimated that about 80,000 of those honorably discharged while yet aliens have since been naturalized in their home courts. This leaves, including many of the 40,000 who signed overseas papers, a large number of honorably discharged soldiers—certainly in the tens of thousands—who have not yet taken advantage of the naturalization laws.

These men are scattered throughout the entire United States, and there is practically no way of getting at them, so far as their citizenship is concerned, except by publicity. Recently the writer was surprised to meet six such men in a small out-of-the-way county seat, and these men were promptly put through the naturalization process. Nearly all of them had been advised through the efforts of the local American Legion Post, which happened to have at its head a man interested in the matter.

There is no doubt that the numerous posts of the Legion are in better position to help these unnaturalized foreign-born service men than any other organization in the United States. In obtaining new members, posts should make a special list of unnaturalized service men who join. Each post should also check back over its members and find out the names of those who have not completed their citizenship or

who have never received their final certificates.

The next step then is to take up with the individual men the matter of their citizenship. This work should be done by a specially chosen committee, which should first procure from the nearest naturalization examiner a supply of blanks. When the committee has some idea of how many men are ready for their final papers, it should get in touch with the naturalization examiner and arrange for a time to have the men appear for filing their petitions. This will prevent loss of time for all concerned. Service men are quite generally being given the right of way in the courts if their appearance is arranged for in advance.

Before a foreign-born service man may be naturalized, he must produce his honorable discharge and appear before a naturalization examiner with two witnesses, both citizens, to identify him. Identification may be based on less than five years' acquaintance. After the men are examined by that official, their petitions are filed in the office of the clerk of the court, and when the judge has the opportunity to hear the cases, the men go into court. There is no fee.

In our country there are eleven naturalization districts, with headquarters and sub-stations in practically all the larger cities. One wishing for information should write a letter to the Chief Naturalization Examiner, Federal Building, in the city nearest his residence, and prompt reply will be given. In the big cities there are frequent naturalization sessions, but in the rural county seats citizens are made only

twice, or even once, a year, depending upon the terms of court or the frequency of the visits of the judge to the locality.

Naturalizing the 160,000 men in the cantonments was a big job considering the limited number of trained naturalization men available for supervision of the work, and hence mistakes crept in that have since made much trouble. A good proportion of these 160,000 soldiers, being bound for the front, were not given their final papers, the plan being to deliver the certificates on their return. Since November 11, 1918, the distribution of these certificates has been going on. But in numerous cases the addresses of the men were not taken, or were erroneously inscribed, or the men have moved, and where the ex-service man himself has not communicated with the Bureau of Naturalization, he is for that reason still without his certificate.

Every soldier naturalized in a cantonment or camp who has not yet received his certificate should write immediately to the chief naturalization examiner in the large city nearest the cantonment where he was naturalized, giving the place, date, etc. For instance, if he was made a citizen in any of the southern cantonments, he should send a letter to the Chief Naturalization Examiner, Washington, D. C., or again, if at Camps Custer or Grant, he should write to the naturalization officer at Chicago.

It is almost impossible to know just what percentage of the 40,000 men who signed overseas petitions have been naturalized in this country since their return. But any of them who have not yet received their final certificates of citizenship must understand that they are not yet full-fledged citizens, and should at once get in touch with naturalization officials. In those few cases where the overseas man signed such papers and yet remains abroad, his naturalization can be completed here without his actual appearance in court.

It goes without saying that it is the duty of the foreign-born service man, both to himself and to the country for which he did his bit, to get his citizenship straightened out as promptly as possible. And by the same token there exists the obligation on the part of the native-born soldier to see that his alien brother who was in the service gets what is due him.

DISABLED SOLDIERS' HOMES

DESPITE the barbed wire formalities which prevent many World War veterans who are unable to earn their own living from obtaining compensation from the Government, the homeless, helpless veteran need not be hopeless. It is not generally known that such World War veterans are entitled to admission, with few requirements of red tape, to the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, of which there are ten scattered throughout the United States. National Headquarters of The American Legion has issued a bulletin clearing up the question of eligibility of World War veterans for admission to these homes.

The bulletin cites the Act of Congress passed on June 5, 1920, providing: "The following persons shall be entitled to the benefits of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and may be admitted thereto upon the order of the Board of Managers, namely: Honorably discharged officers, soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the regular, volunteer or other forces of the United States in any war in which the country has been engaged, in campaigns against hostile Indians, or who served in any of the extra-territorial possessions of the United States, in foreign countries, including Mexican Border service, or in the organized militia or National Guard when called into Federal service, and who are disabled by diseases or wounds and by reason of such disability are either temporarily or permanently incapacitated from earning a living."

The important feature of this law is that it does not require the disability of an applicant to be the result of a war or service

origin. Those seeking admission are not asked the cause of their disabilities; the homes will accept the victim of peace as well as the victim of war. The actual disability is the important consideration to take into account.

The postal addresses of the national branch homes are as follows. It will be noticed that in most cases the home has its own postoffice, and that the name of the adjacent city or town is not given.

Central Branch—National Military Home, Dayton, O.

Northwestern Branch—National Home, Wisconsin.

Eastern Branch—National Soldiers' Home, Maine.

Southern Branch—National Soldiers' Home, Virginia.

Western Branch—National Military Home, Kansas.

Pacific Branch—Soldiers' Home, California.

Marion Branch—National Military Home, Indiana.

Danville Branch—National Home, Danville, Ill.

Mountain Branch—National Soldiers' Home, Tennessee.

Battle Mountain Sanitarium—Hot Springs, S. D.

To obtain admission, a disabled ex-service man should apply either in person to a branch home or should communicate with the governor of a branch home. If an applicant applies in person and is found disabled, he is immediately admitted. If he applies by letter, an application form will be sent him. If he returns this form filled out, and it is approved, he will be directed to report to the nearest home. In case he is destitute, transportation will be fur-

nished him. At four of the branch homes there are facilities for treating tuberculosis patients.

ON THE LONG TRAIL

"FORTY men in shirt sleeves eating, drinking, laughing, singing and swapping stories of the good old days. You would get two bites of fish in your mouth and the bunch at the other end of the table would start 'The caissons are rolling,' and then it would be 'The infantry, the infantry with the dirt behind their ears.' Spirit! You bet—the unbeatable kind. The kind that won't down."

Where was this post dinner, you ask? In Illinois, in California, Rhode Island? Guess again, neighbor. It was held thousands of miles from the United States—in Buenos Aires, Argentina, by the newly-formed Spencer Ely Post, but from the above report of it in *The Legion News*, the post's official publication, it might have been given by any one of a thousand old-established live Legion outfits.

The American Legion has extended its activities into the eighteenth foreign country. Away down in Venezuela there is now a post at Maracaibo. In addition, the Legion has posts in Mexico, Panama, Argentine Republic, Belgium, England, Chile, China, Cuba, France, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Poland, Samoa, Santo Domingo, Peru and Africa. Former Yanks in Auckland, New Zealand, are also organizing a post.

Soldiers in the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine are joining Amaroc Post at Coblenz in great numbers. The post, which is in the jurisdiction of the

Department of France, has established headquarters in a hotel and has grown from a membership of fifteen to 600.

Similar rapid growth has attended the career of Tokyo-Yokohama Post, in Japan, which has increased from forty to eighty-three members. The two cities are connected by rapid trolley service and meetings of the post are held alternately in Tokyo and in Yokohama.

Alan Seeger Post of Mexico City, Mexico, recently put on a smoker of the good old-fashioned American kind with the assistance of the Y.M.C.A. Prominent Mexican and American business men of the city were invited.

THE GANG'S ALL HERE

THE one hundredest percent Legion baby has been found.

Young Mr. Loomis, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Loomis of Nashua, N. H., arrived in this world recently under the most favorable veteran auspices. His father served in the Medical Corps during the war, his mother was a yeoman (F), Dr. A. W. Shea, the attending physician, was a Medical Corps captain and Miss Marie E. Hallisey, the nurse, was an army nurse.

All four adults are members of James E. Coffey Post, which at last reports was expected that with such a start young Mr. Loomis should be some day national commander of the Sons of Legionnaires.

Hubert E. Roch Post of Teaneck, N. J., has offered to present a silver loving cup to every child of a member born after the date of membership of the father. The idea was presented in the form of a resolution which was adopted unanimously, although attempts were made at reservations barring triplets. Cups will soon be presented to three Legion babies with fitting ceremonies.

Legion clubrooms have again been the scenes of weddings, among the latest being the rooms of Louis E. Davis Post of Bloomington, Ill., where the post chaplain officiated at the wedding of two Legion members, William B. Geneva, overseas veteran, and Miss Carolyn M. Schertz, former army nurse and second vice-commander of the post.

AIDING THE JOBLESS

WORK OR SUICIDE—High school graduate, clean, efficient young man; 2 dependents; out of employment 4 months, account business depression; experienced railway clerk, warehouse and shipping clerk, salesman; must have work or suicide—I mean it; served 2 years in the army, 8 months in France. Help one who has helped you. Address 36, Chronicle.

THE above advertisement appeared in the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle of April 15. It is an indication of a condition the Legion through its more than 10,000 posts is doing its best to alleviate wherever it exists.

Especially determined efforts are being made in the Department of Louisiana, where Department Headquarters, maintaining an employment bureau in New Orleans, has distributed broadcast among business houses and factories an appeal for work for jobless veterans. This appeal, in the form of a leaflet, shows a picture of masked British ex-officers playing handorgans for their daily bread in the streets of London, as told in recent cables, and bears the caption "Save Louisiana This!" "Our service men want to work, they want to earn their bread, they want the right to work," declares the leaflet. "If you need a man for anything, call us."

An appeal sent to all business associations by the Legion in Minnesota has brought scores of jobs for ex-service men in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, where active employment bureaus are maintained. "Stand by the boys who stood by their country" was the call of the Legion to the business men.

Not satisfied with furnishing jobs which

A Weekly Survey of Activities of Interest to the World War Veteran

are offered, Lowry Post of Lawton, Okla., which recently opened an employment bureau for ex-service men, has canvassed the whole county. The bureau keeps a card index of applicants and positions.

A typical example of how Legion posts the country over are helping the jobless veteran is furnished by Victory Post of Los Angeles, Cal. Two thousand veterans were placed in positions in the first month of activity of the post's employment bureau. At the head of the employment committee is a 100 percent disabled veteran, George S. Doe, who is working on behalf of the jobless twelve hours a day without reward. House to house canvasses for jobs in many cities have brought work for ex-service men.

So Unreasonable

"The American Legion wants everything," snarled Senator Gasfuss, the well-known advocate of a Federal bonus for everyone but men and women who served in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the war. "Why, the next thing you know they'll be asking that the theatres sell standing room to one-legged veterans for half price."

MEMBERSHIP MINUTES

"THERE are many ways to increase the membership of a post, but we find that personal solicitation leads them all when it comes to getting results," is the hint from Observatory Post of Pittsburg, Pa., whose recent drive netted a total membership of 437. The post is now the largest in Allegheny County. Last year it had barely 100 members.

Every man who gets a member doubles his service to the Legion.

In the last twelve months Little Falls (N. Y.) Post has increased its membership 125 percent.

Two posts that have enrolled 97 percent of the eligible ex-service men in their communities are Louis F. Tuttle Post of Anthony, Kans., and Max Miller Post of Florence, Col.

Let's get the Legion up to war strength—four million and three-quarters members.

The slogan of Hastings, Neb., Post this year is "Go and Get 'Em." To live up to that slogan the post put on a month's membership drive to double its enrollment.

Relics of the war—gas masks, German helmets, lugers and photographs—were put on display in a drug store window to attract ex-service men while Yetter Munier Post of Indianapolis, Ind., was staging a membership drive. Sample pages of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, pasted on big sheets of bristol board, and posters urging veterans to join the Legion formed a striking background to the exhibit, which brought in many recruits.

Fifty-two posts were on the first Roll of Honor announced in the Department of California. All these posts had either equalled or bettered their 1920 membership. Notable gains were made by Sacra-

mento Post, which leaped from 526 to 889 members; Ontario Post, 156 to 234 members, and Watsonville Post, 43 to 165 members. Proportionately gratifying advances were made by posts in Santa Cruz, Hayward, Escondido, Patterson, Holtville, Davis, South Pasadena, Arbuckle, El Cajon, Van Nuys, Kerman, Wasco, Gilroy, and Orange Cove.

Get 'em in again if they've dropped out. If you know a man who has let himself straggle out of the Legion column through carelessness or forgetfulness, talk to him.

Air Service Post of New York City, which has its headquarters at the Aero Club, is reconnoitering for members who saw service as fliers. The post is not going to end its campaign until it is sure the last flier is in.

The month's membership drive of Capt. Edgar Dale Post of El Dorado, Kans., wound up with a celebration in which the whole town took part. The doings started off with a parade by the post in which the mayor, city officials and fire department took part and ended with a banquet and speeches in a local hall. The post went out after 301 members, its quota in the department campaign,—and got them.

Run your own individual membership drive 365 days a year. If a single man got a new member every day he would have recruited a good-sized post all by himself at the end of a few weeks.

"Bring your buddy along, whether he's a doughboy, leatherneck or gob" was the invitation extended by Burt Foster Post of McKeesport, Pa., for a recent entertainment designed to interest non-members.

The sharpshooters of Abner Dahlberg Post of Rhinelander, Wis., hit the 200 mark in their membership drive so soon that the range has now been increased to 500.

HOW ONE POST SUCCEEDED

By Charles S. Knapp

Historian, Joseph Edwin Frobisher, Jr., Post, Kearny, N. J.

Among the many activities of Frobisher Post are listed a vigorously-pressed campaign to raise \$25,000 for a memorial monument to the men of the town who gave their lives in the war; the opening of an office in the town hall to receive applications for the state bonus; an Americanization rally and an Americanism essay contest in the public schools for which a silver cup was awarded. "The post has become a recognized force for the good not only of the ex-service men of the town but of the town itself," is the verdict of the local press. Here is the story of the post's rise to success.

THERE is a lesson for every post of the Legion in this little story of how Joseph Edwin Frobisher Post of Kearny, N. J., saved itself from extinction, accomplished more, increased its active membership and awakened enthusiasm by the simple expedient of having snappy, live, interesting meetings. Practically every post has gone through, or is now going through, the same discouraging period of poorly-attended meetings experienced by this post. The officers work hard, and give the best of their time, thought and energy to the post's upbuilding, yet the members don't come out to the meetings and those who do take more interest in the motion to adjourn than anything else. Things came to a

(Continued on page 16)

EDITORIAL



Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness which assiduously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil.—
Grover Cleveland.

May 7, 1915

WHY did America go to war?

As the events of the past seven years begin to focus in their proper perspective, the answer to that question comes more and more to be supplied by the shattered hulk of the *Lusitania*, lying fathoms deep off the Old Head of Kinsale.

Wrote President Wilson in his first *Lusitania* note:

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

The history of our entrance and participation in the war follows the relentless logic of this single sentence. The Imperial German Government obviously did expect the United States "to omit any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty." The United States did not omit that act, and the Imperial German Government is no more.

As important as its bearing on our official attitude toward Germany, however, was the effect of the *Lusitania* sinking on American popular opinion. Before May 7, 1915, America was more than officially neutral. The war was Europe's business. The *Lusitania* made it humanity's business.

Is It Economy?

WITH four million men under arms in Europe today, Congress apparently is going ahead with its plans to slash army and navy appropriations mercilessly. Secretary of War Weeks has been told he will not be permitted to have an Army of more than 150,000—it may be cut to 100,000. Secretary of the Navy Denby is told to reduce by \$100,000,000 naval estimates approved in the last Congress. The 1916 shipbuilding programme, regarded by naval experts as vital to the nation's defense, may be abandoned in the name of economy.

Meanwhile the island of Yap threatens to produce a diplomatic stalemate in the Pacific and all Europe is on edge. Great Britain increases her Army to 641,000 and her air force to 40,880. France maintains a force of 800,000.

It is admitted that the United States could hardly hope to avoid being drawn into any new world conflict. Congress may have the inside information upon which to base its conviction that no war can possibly happen within the next few years. The country hopes it has. If it has not, may the ghosts of the needlessly slaughtered give it vision.

Butting In

OWEN WISTER recently came back to Paris from the American battlefield cemeteries and handed to American correspondents a letter embodying his unsolicited views on the disinterment of the A. E. F. dead for return to the United States.

Mr. Wister expressed the opinion that the bodies might better be left where they are. A majority of Americans, certainly a majority of war veterans, will agree with him. The question, however, is no longer an open one. This Government faithfully promised the next of kin of our war dead that the bodies of their sons and brothers would be returned to them if they wished it. It is for the relatives to

say. It is no more a matter for argument—let alone for statements to newspapers—than is the shade of a man's necktie.

The very fact that Mr. Wister has made a statement is an instance of questionable taste. The manner of the statement, however, carries the offense even further into the class of stupid insult and gross unfeeling tactlessness. For he has seized upon the inescapable grewsomeness of the disinterments to draw a picture which should not be drawn—a picture calculated only to cause grief in the hearts of the relatives of the men whose bodies have already been returned, and misgivings among those relatives now awaiting the arrival of bodies from overseas.

Not content with the infliction of these needless wounds, Mr. Wister takes occasion to remark of the men in the Graves Registration Service: "They came from the slums and anywhere, and they look it." It will be recalled that Mr. Wister was one of those whose voices were raised loudest in war-time asserting the duty of every man, no matter how humble, to serve his country. And nine-tenths of the men toiling at the gravesides in France served their country well when the fighting was on.

Let Mr. Wister seek a more dignified and legitimate means of getting his name in the newspapers.

A General on Fatigue

MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER LIGGETT, retired, formerly the three-starred commander of the First American Army overseas, was discovered recently in denim banging nails lustily into boards and wielding a wicked broom in a San Francisco building that was being turned into a Legion clubhouse.

The general had been working away for hours before the crowd of ex-bucks, ex-sergeants and ex-looey on the detail found out who the white-haired buddy was. Then there was considerable of a yell of surprise.

But there need not have been. Major-General Liggett, himself ranked by only one man in the A. E. F., was just proving that the Legion knows no rank when it comes to doing the job. Any veteran of K. P. and pick-slinging who considers that a Legion detail, no matter what the kind, is a thing to be gleefully ducked because George will do it, might ponder on the case of the general and his overalls.

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Mme. Curie says the world is growing warmer. Paste this in your coal bin next winter.

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What became of the spring offensive that the Poles and the Bolsheviks were going to have with each other?

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Food prices are still coming down, and the only thing now essential is an educational campaign to get restaurant proprietors to read the newspapers and find out about it.

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Physicians have perfected a device by which a heartbeat can be heard hundreds of miles. Pretty soon a man won't be able to grow an adenoid without the whole world listening in on it.

~ ~ ~

It is astonishing how many people are interested in a mental contest like chess. Apparently thousands of Americans simply had to go to Cuba for the Lasker-Capablanca tournament.

~ ~ ~

Pots of red paint have been found among the toilet accessories in the tomb of an Egyptian princess. The Pharaoh's lady and Judy O'Grady were sisters not only under but also over their skins.

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They talk about the shattering effect of the war on the soldier's morals, but judging by one or two particularly zippy divorce cases in the newspapers just now, quite a few civilians also suffered direct hits.

THE VOICE of the LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed for facts stated or opinions expressed in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

Whose Is It?

To the Editor: While going through Belleau Wood in December, 1918, I picked up a doughboy's helmet, badly torn by shrapnel and bearing a name scratched into the metal. The inscription is not very distinct, but it appears to be Krumren or Krumlev, 168th Infantry. I take it for granted the owner was killed. If his parents desire the helmet, I'll be glad to send it.—SANFORD J. DUNAWAY, ex-Captain, C. A. C., 179 Valentine Lane, Yonkers, N. Y.

Hospital Chaplains

To the Editor: I have been in a number of government hospitals since my discharge and I have noticed that the boys really need and seldom get church services. I would suggest that a chaplain be stationed at each Public Health Service Hospital.—R. H. R. (Charles H. Harrison Post, Dept. of Georgia), U. S. P. H. S. Hosp. 34, East Norfolk, Mass.

Freedom of Conscience

To the Editor: In re the discussion of blue laws, it seems to me some moralists have a queer idea of what constitutes democracy. If we are to have peace and harmony, religion and politics must remain separate, for religionists would fain impose their opinions on non-religionists while legislating, and as a consequence non-religionists band together to assert their rights. If we want to smoke cigarettes or go riding in our automobiles on Sunday, we should have the right to do so. If some people don't want to do these things, they may refrain, without trying to exercise compulsion to bring others to their way of thinking.—L. K. WEBB, Salt Lake (Utah) Post No. 2.

Another Citation

To the Editor: Knock what deserves knocking, but give credit where credit is due. Without knowing his name, I want to express an appreciation of the former Finance Officer of the Seventh Division. I am told this officer maintained the record for six consecutive months of paying all officers and men in the division on or before the first of the month, and further that he checked each month the number of men on payroll with morning reports so as to insure all men within the various units of their pay. Company commanders were required to submit supplementary payrolls for men not able to sign at first.—FRANK SLAGUL, ex-Pvt., 15th Eng., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Bugaboo

To the Editor: J. G. Martin's recent letter concerning the efforts being made to brand normal discontent as Bolshevism and thus condemn it only confirms the lessons I have learned personally since my discharge. I surely am one who is perplexed.

Soon after leaving the Army in 1919 I became involved in the steel strike. The terrifying cry of Bolshevism was hurled at us. Since then I have been trying to get some information on this stock terror, but without success. In my opinion it may be compared with the hysterical attempt of a parent to subdue the inquisitive spirit of a child by calling, "The bogey man will get you!"

Here are some facts. There are men in the steel industry compelled to work as many as 108 hours in a night-turn week, this because of the two-man shift on the continuous jobs. We work 108 hours one week for the pleasure of working only 60 hours the next, rather than a

straight 84 (not 48) hour week. Do Legion members outside the steel districts know that? Do all the people drawing steel stock dividends know that? Yet when we had the audacity to make a stand against such conditions we received no support. We were denounced and beaten by the one magic word—Bolshevism.—D. B., Youngstown, O.

How About It?

To the Editor: Each United States senator is allowed an office force of one secretary and three additional clerks. The secretary's salary is usually \$2,400, the clerks' \$1,640 each. Each senator also has patronage allowances permitting appointments of constituents to positions in Washington. Each member of the House of Representatives is allowed \$3,200 a year for clerk hire. They are expected to employ two clerks. They also have patronage appointments. All men in these positions get the Federal bonus of \$240 a year. These positions do not come under the Civil Service. I am wondering whether disabled men who are not entirely incapacitated might not obtain many of these places through their Senators or Representatives.—W. A. CALLANAN, Washington, D. C.

A Predicament

To the Editor: I have been a soldier in the Regular Army for the past seven years. I enlisted in 1913, served with the 5th Cavalry on the Border, served on five fronts with the Third Division in France and was in the Army of Occupation in Germany until June, 1919, when I came back to the United States. I got my discharge October 6, 1920. I came home and found a job which only lasted a short time. Trying to find other work, I was passed up by employers who preferred men who had not been in the Army. Then I applied for re-enlistment. I was told no more men were being taken—Congress had ordered the Army to be reduced. What I want to know is this—what are the old timers to do now? We know the Army. We put our best years into it. We can't get back into the Army, and we can't find work.—EDWIN BURNS, New York City.

A Yank in Canada

To the Editor: I wish to express my appreciation of the recent article, "Baiting Our Northern Neighbor."

I came to Canada to farm and worked out as a hired hand and I have never had better treatment anywhere. Nor did I feel "foreign." At present I am renting a farm and am well satisfied. The Canadians of the western provinces are the most democratic and hospitable people I have ever lived among, and I was born in Chicago and have been through the States from Texas to Connecticut.

Just now there is talk of pushing through the Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill, aimed at Canada, the greatest buyer of finished products that the United States has. Why should this artificial restraint on trade be permitted, when it would mean rivalry in retaliatory measures that would work harm to both countries?—HENRY D. FIELD, Winnipeg Post, Wawanesa, Manitoba.

Voices

To the Editor: I hear all the Voices of the Legion and then sit back and try to imagine the speakers coming before a supreme justice, saying their bit and passing on. I can hear their voices and hear the supreme judge as he nods and calls out "Next!" as each finishes his arguments.

We read and we hear, we write and we speak, sometimes in the heat of passion and

sometimes in the coldness of "I don't give a damn," but as we take notice of all the things done and said in the Legion, we can only come to one conclusion—that those whose voices we hear are for the most part unselfish critics and are not trying to magnify conditions. Conscientiousness, unselfishness, patience embodied in the desires of our members will no doubt keep up the banner bearers in peacetime as we were in war.

My feelings for the other fellow in the Legion are influenced by hearing him speak. Let us keep on shooting straight and pushing ahead fearlessly.—J. B. MARTELL, Commander, Wibaux (Mont.) Post.

Getting the Perspective

To the Editor: As a former Canadian soldier, I want to indorse the viewpoint contained in the recent article, "Baiting Our Northern Neighbor." I still remember the early days of 1918 when we saw the Yanks coming and knew that if there were not among them men we knew personally, there probably would be some who at least did know somebody back home that we also knew. After it was all over, there arose the eternal question, "Who won the war?" We are willing to let it go at that. Let someone else answer it. But if we had by some legerdemain been transported back home from France the day after the Armistice, it might have been different. I have some faint recollections of telling Tommies that the Empire would have been smashed if it hadn't been for the Colonies, and that but for Canada the Colonies wouldn't have rallied round the flag as they did, and that perhaps if it hadn't been for me personally Canada might have stayed out and that, of course, would have lost the war.—C. A. McLEOD, Pittsfield, Mass.

Be Nice Boys

To the Editor: The Nation lectures The American Legion on the expulsion of Colonel Anderson. We are informed that the Legion "has its proper purpose in seeking to maintain social ties among ex-service men and in working for their material interests," and we are told that it "ought to keep its hands off international controversies."

It is kind of the Nation to point out to The American Legion just how far it may go in any given direction without offending the peculiar code of that magazine; but remember that it was an "international controversy" which gave birth to the Legion, and there is little probability of our forgetting the fact, although by our continued interest we may touch upon a field wherein the long haired brethren believe they alone should be permitted expression.—W. C. SMILEY, St. Paul, Minn.

Meal Requests

To the Editor: Since my discharge from the Navy I have been a teller in a bank. I have noted that in almost every case in which we send to our correspondents U. S. Meal Requests drawn on the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, these certificates are returned to us with the comment of the banks that they cannot handle this class of items satisfactorily. The certificates then have to be returned to the restaurant, hotel or café at which the disabled man used them, and finally the disabled man is called upon to make good for the value he received. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance should devise some plan by which meal requests can be paid through Washington banks, according to my view, to avoid the necessity of having them returned to users for non-payment.—R. A., Harrisonburg, Va.

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will

be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor Bursts and Duds.

Break, Break, Break

A man of fifty winters and a maid of twenty summers were having a conversation. As usual in such cases, the man himself was the topic.

"Why have you never married?" inquired the sweet young thing.

"Because," he replied in a tone of wisdom, "I have always noted that when two people of the same type marry their happiness is marred by monotony caused by their likeness to each other. The reason I have never married is because I have never found a girl of the type opposite to me."

"Oh, that should be easy," she replied. "Now, I know a number of nice, intelligent girls who—"

At this point he went away abruptly. She never understood why he left.

Horrible

"Are the snakes around here very venomous?" asked the timid tourist.

"Venomous!" exclaimed Gila Bill, "why, say, pardner, only the other day a sidewinder bit Mesquite Thompson in his wooden leg and it swelled so hard and so fast that if we hadn't got him to a saw mill right away he'd have turned into a petrified forest."

The Countersign

Thirsty: "Any way to get a drink around here?"

Wise: "Sure. Just walk around till you see a fellow with a glassy eye, then you make a wry face, and the job's done."

Nasty Man

Mrs. Newlywed: "Jack, will you meet mother at the station and show her the way home?"

Newlywed: "You bet I will, dearest. Where does she live?"

So Natural

"I don't see how you allow your cook to abuse your husband that way," commented a caller as an angry female voice resounded through the house.

"Oh, he doesn't mind it," answered the hostess. "You see, he's a baseball umpire and he isn't working to-day and I was afraid he wouldn't appreciate his afternoon off."

Turn Over, Pop

"I dread the time when we men will all be wearing paper suits."

"What's your objection? They'll be cheap."

"I know, but my wife will make me wear the comic sheets to amuse the kids."

The Modern Dame

He: "But you told me last week you loved me!"

She: "Did I? I never was any good at history."

Back

"I'm back to normalcy."

"How's that?"

"Wife's home again."

Too Expressive

Say "apartment," never "flat."

The Landlords' Union voted.

"Flat" hints too much of the way they leave

Their tenants, be it noted.

Heard on the Street

"How long since you've been intoxicated?"

"Why, you insulatin' pup! I'm intoshicated now!"

No Hurry

"Shall I drop you off in Chicago?" asked the transcontinental aviator as they passed over Buffalo.

"No, I won't trouble you," replied the nervous passenger. "I believe I'll stay aboard till you come to your first regular stop."

Slightly Mixed

An ex-doughboy was relating his experiences somewhere over there.

"I'll say it was some battle. I was up in the air for the time being with my back against the wall, but I resolved to die in the ditch rather than to yield an inch, so I continued to advance regardless of the Jerries who were pressing me from the rear."

Oh, Come, Come

There had been a quarrel over the backyard fence.

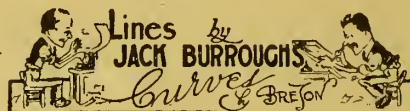
"You're no lady!" screamed one participant.

"Say," shrieked back the other; "if it wasn't that I was a lady maybe I'd be able to tell you the kind of a lady you ain't."

Hold 'Em

"You say you were graduated from a barber college. What's your college yell?"

"Slice his lip! Cut his jaw! Take his face off, raw, raw, raw!"



Got His Goat

On boots and spurs,

in other days,

He always used to

dote;

But when he joined

the Mystic

Maze,

He could not ride

the goat.



A Lost Art

This picture shows

a pastime rare—

A sport the poorest

used to share.

Until the profiteers

said "Nay,

The man who eats

must trebly pay."



No Rubber Heels

Of all the noises

ever heard,

Produced by man or

beast or bird,

The worst occurred

when knights of

yore

Let fall their field

shoes on the floor.

With Reservations

Doctor: "How do you like your new diet?"

Patient: "All right, but I wish there was less die to it and more et."

Under Those Circumstances

"Say, will you mind this suitcase for me for a few minutes?" asked a young man in a railroad station of a fellow voyager.

"Sir!" replied the other, drawing himself up. "Do you know who I am? I am a United States Senator!"

"Well, in that case," said the other doubtfully, "in that case and seeing I've got everything I own in there, maybe I better take it along myself."

The Candid Hostess

"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said the fluttering bride when a group of friends called to congratulate her on her marriage. "I'm at home now and I want you all to be."

Not the Half of It, Dearie

"Lordy, Lord," groaned a dusky seacock trooper on the deck of the *General-Goethals* on that vessel's last return trip to the States. "Ah never knowed dey was dis much water in de whole world."

"Poof-poof, man," answered his companion. "You only sees de top of dat water."

The Modern Instance

"You've heard of the patience of Job?"

"No. Was he another wounded soldier?"

The Better Part of Valor

He: "Can you do all the new dances?"

The Debutante: "Not to-night, Fred. Mamma is here."

Where Is Thy Sting?

Aunt Sallie was paying a visit to the family for the first time in years and had told them how cute she thought little Willie was. In similar complimentary vein, the family told her just how much Willie resembled her. But the edge was taken out of the compliment when all of them heard Willie say, as he went out into the dark hall on his way to bed:

"Go on, grab me, ol' bogey man. I don't care. They say I look just like Aunt Sallie."

In the Laboratory

Mack: Don't tell Miss Research that you can't live without her when you propose."

Jack: "Why not?"

Mack: "She's so dreadfully scientific that she'd refuse you just for the sake of the experiment."

Hostility

In the casual camp at St. Aignan one outfit of colored Yanks were used exclusively in the pick and shovel brigade. Hence the following conversation at mess.

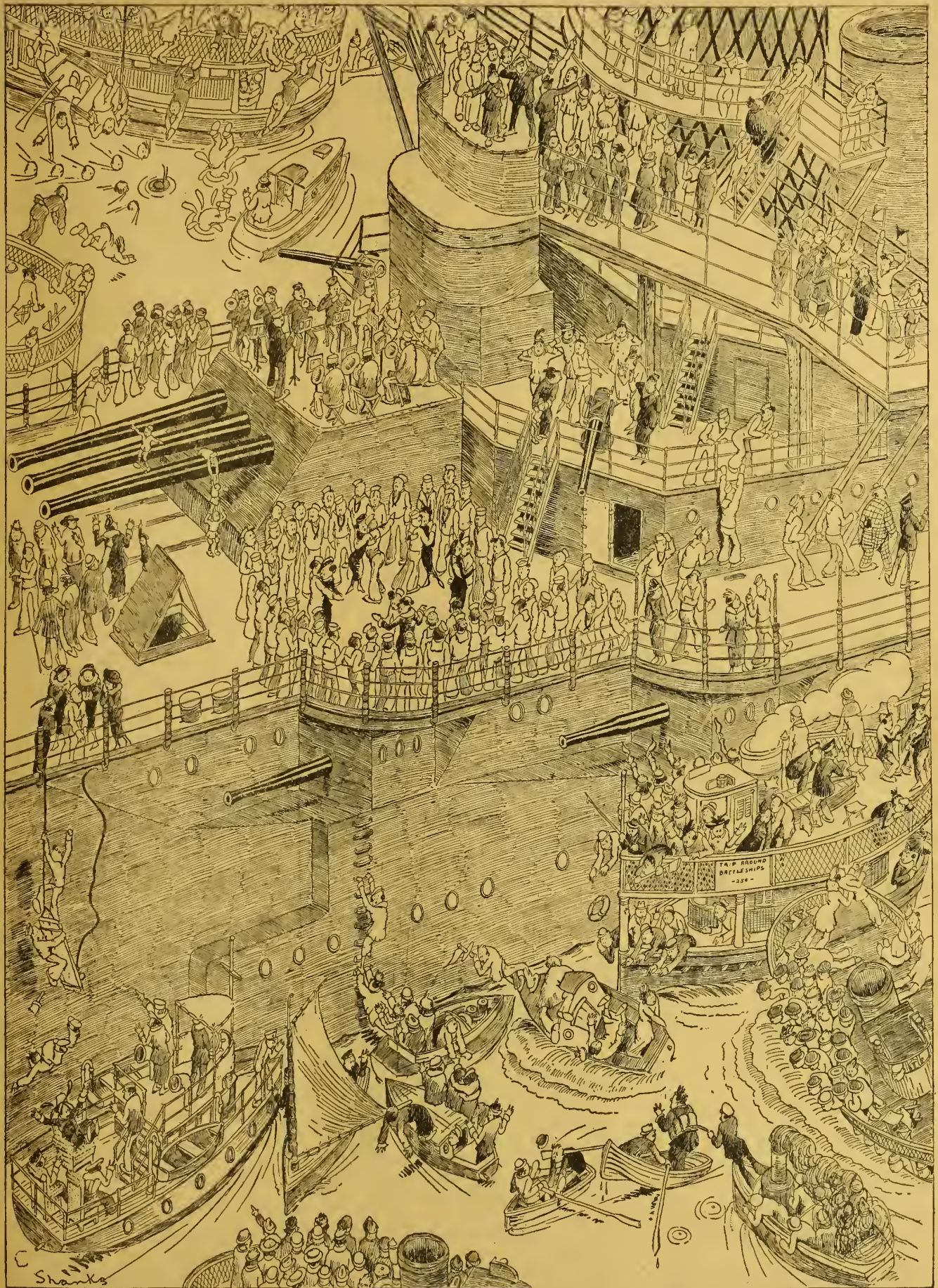
"Man, what yo' all doin' eatin' bean soup wid a fawk?"

"Big boy, Ah hates mah shovel so bad Ah done throwed away mah spoon."

Dawn of Womanhood

"How is little sister, George?" asked a kindly neighbor.

"Fine," replied the small boy. "She's through teething and started tonguing."



Visitors' day, observed on the return of the fleet from the raging main, makes the gobs and the old man wish they were back there



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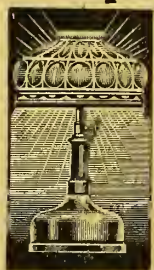
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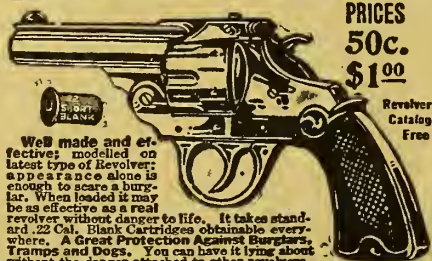
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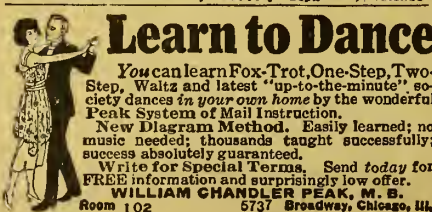
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POST NOTES

THINGS sponsored by the Legion do
grow. The first issue of *The Howit-
zer*, published monthly by Thirteenth Post
of Brooklyn, N. Y., had four pages. The
second issue had the same number of pages,
only about twice as big. The third num-
ber had eight pages. *The Howitzer* is still
firing.

The proceeds of a Legion show of the
Batavia, Ill., Post will be used for building
a clubhouse.

A budget system for the handling of
finances has been installed by Russell D.
Sprague Post of Liberty, N. Y.

Veterans of Multnomah, Ore., in anti-
cipation of forming a Legion post obtained
clubrooms while waiting for their charter
to be accepted.

The photograph of the dead hero for
whom the post was named is carried on the
stationery of John B. Johnson Post of
Clarkfield, Minn.

Victory medals were distributed at a
recent smoker of Patchogue (N. Y.) Post.
Boxing bouts, singing and dancing rounded
out the program.

The Legion in Prineville, Ore., has taken
over the hall formerly owned by the Prine-
ville Commercial Club and has formed a
social club. Dues are fifty cents a month.

If there is anything in a name the Legion
band of Springfield, Ore., Post ought to
have a high rating among the musical out-
fits formed in the organization. Its director
is A. Perfect.

Army slum, dry bread and cocoa were
served on bare tables at a supper for the
benefit of the European Relief Fund given
by Harry Harriman Post, of Wolfeboro,
N. H. More than \$350 was netted.

Webster-Dudley and Oxford Posts of the
Department of Massachusetts and Oscar
W. Swanson Post of Thompson, Conn., be-
ing neighbors on the borderline, are holding
a series of joint dances and minstrel shows.

The Oriental Exclusion Committee of
the San Jose, Cal., Post is active in com-
bating "peaceful penetration" of the Jap-
anese on the coast. The committee issues
bulletins setting forth the situation and
the efforts of the Legion to meet it.

New York City, like Chicago, now has
its "Ad Men's Post" of the Legion. The
Post was formed with a membership of
sixty and an intensive drive is on to in-
crease the enrollment. The Chicago Ad
Men's Post is a flourishing organization
with 700 members.

"All you need to do is to bring along
your week-end and a supply of good na-
ture," declared Seward (Neb.) Post in an
invitation to the Legionnaires of the State
to spend their vacations at its summer
camp. Army tents and cots will be provided
and a regular company street established.

A British Tommy, veteran of the World
War, was buried with full military honors
recently by Champaign County (Ill.) Post.
Legionnaires from the University of Illi-
nois who had served in the Canadian forces
during the war were pallbearers.

The hospitalization campaign of the
Legion assumed an international aspect with
the discovery by Frank B. O'Connell, De-
partment Adjutant of Nebraska, of a needy
British veteran in a tuberculosis institu-
tion. The veteran, who had served as a pri-
vate in the Northumberland Fusiliers, asked
the aid of the Legion in obtaining his com-
pensation. Correspondence is now being

carried on with the British government by the Department of Nebraska to obtain justice for the Allied buddy.

Although Henry Holdsworth Post of Hiawatha is located in a tiny coal mining community in the mountains of Utah and has only fifty-two members, its activities would do credit to a big city post. More than \$300 was taken in at a boxing match, and a recent dance added \$100 to the post treasury.

An American Legion summer camp in Massachusetts is a probability this year as the result of the decision of the Department executive committee to appoint a committee of two real estate men, both Legionnaires, to look into the plan and report. The idea was suggested by F. B. Sturtevant of Boston.

All business houses were closed in Reedley, Cal., by proclamation of the mayor when the Legion escorted to the grave with full military honors the body of Pvt. Chester J. Kelley, just returned from France. The funeral procession was two miles long. The post has a membership of more than 200 in a town of only 2,100 population.

"Outside and police up!" That one command saved the city of Chillicothe, O., \$2,000 recently when Ross County Post turned out with shovels and brooms and gave the streets a thorough cleaning. The policing, which ordinarily took city employees a week, was done in a day. The Legion volunteered for the job because the city's treasury was low.

Chin Yun-peng, premier of China; Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Chinese Minister of the Navy; Charles B. Crane, American Minister to China, and Major General Crozier, retired head of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, were guests of Peking Post at a recent dinner. The Chinese premier in an address showed a lively appreciation of the Legion's ideals.

A series of Legion Fourth of July reunions is being planned by Burke County Post of Morganton, N. C. The Post intends to have MacDowell Post, Hickory Post and Lenoir Post, nearby outfits, as its guests in Morganton this July and then to hold the reunion with MacDowell Post next year and so on, rotating so that every fourth year the gathering will take place at Morganton.

As an example of the devotion of the Legion to its buddies the following creed, adopted by the welfare committee of Carl Anderson Post of Cloquet, Minn., is noteworthy: "To assist every sick or unemployed veteran and his dependents; to see that every sick buddy gets compensation, medical attention and vocational training; to provide a wreath and firing squad for the funeral of every deceased comrade and to erect a suitable monument over every unmarked grave; to help relieve all cases of sickness, distress or unemployment from whatever source, and otherwise to live up to the ideals and principles on which the Legion was founded."

Members of Lodi Post guaranteed the safety of Sam and John Lachenmaier in Lodi, Cal., when the two men were tried and expelled by the townspeople charged with mutilating a picture of President Wilson. Markings on the face of the picture made it appear grotesque. The Lachenmaiers admitted the markings, but said they had defaced it by accident. A mass meeting, presided over by Walter E. Garrison, commander of Lodi Post, found the Lachenmaiers guilty of an unpatriotic act, and gave them thirty days in which to set their affairs in order and leave town. The men expressed fears for their safety. The Legion guaranteed it. The Lachenmaiers were not molested, but allowed to leave quietly. Both, after the verdict of the trial, had signified their willingness to leave.



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Wide World Photo

THE French Government has minted a medal that is a rebuke in bronze to the effrontery of the German Government for its glorification of the sinking of the "Lusitania" by striking a medal to commemorate the crime. The French medal on its obverse depicts the actual sinking of the ship, just as the German medal does, but the French medal also shows a drowning baby, an omission in the German medal. The face of the French medal represents America, personified by Liberty, rising to strike the foe.

THE LEGION IN REVIEW

(Continued from page 9)

head one meeting when the organizer of our post, who had been away on several long trips, paid us a visit.

Surely he was shocked to see to what pitiful insignificance the ambitious organization he had so gracefully launched had shrunk. All recognized the many defects of the existing style of meetings. They were filled with long arguments which came to no satisfactory end, futile motions to do impossible things and the reckless appointment of committees.

Committees shortly grew more numerous than the attendance and appointment to a committee became as good as a request to resign, because its members were never again seen at meetings. Before all the vast amount of often unnecessary correspondence had been read, everybody was talking about the baseball score, his girl, his troubles or some other more interesting subject.

Others, who deplored the situation, once the organizer had opened fire, backed him up strongly and soon swung the officers into line in a common-sense plan of conducting meetings. The organizer proposed to overcome the evident faults of the existing system by the creation of a committee of three which he called a steering committee. Its function, working with the officers, was to consider at a special meeting, between regular meetings, all correspondence and to decide what required special attention, to thrash out questions raised by various members at the previous meetings and obtain information necessary to intelligent action so that each matter might be presented to the members at the next meeting in such form that it could be quickly and efficiently disposed of.

At one stroke, this measure relieved the officers of a great deal of wearisome detail and did away entirely with protracted arguments due to lack of facts, consideration of the question, lengthy explanations and annoying misunderstandings. To this body was also given the power to appoint committees. Instead of haphazardly picking the first names that came to mind, the entire membership was carefully gone over and the committee was picked that would be best able to do the work.

The officers as well as the members at large now bring their difficulties and problems to this committee for solution. The committee makes its reports just as does any other committee. Its powers are carefully guarded so that it cannot usurp an unfair amount of power being at all times subject to the will of the members. Its decisions and findings are not of necessity final or binding. There is nothing of the star chamber about its methods. Its office is more of a consulting nature than anything else.

The wisdom of this measure is abundantly evidenced in the new kind of business meetings. Matters are rapidly and satisfactorily disposed of in half the time, more is accomplished and all have time to take part because everything is clear and few questions are necessary. There is plenty of time after the business session for a social hour. No trouble with attendance now; they all come out, like it and boost the Legion on every occasion.

There is nothing essentially new about the idea. It is simply adapting everyday business efficiency methods to Legion business. It spells the difference between success and failure.

Post officers are invited to exchange through the medium of the official magazine ideas and suggestions for improving the organization that have been tried out by them and proved successful. Address Post Exchange Editor, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

A SUPER-BOOSTER

TWO Detroit veterans, who were recent luncheon guests of Sam Lavery, former finance officer of Trenton (N. J.) Post, discoursed at length throughout the meal on the magnificence of The American Legion building in their native city. Finally Lavery's local pride could bear no more.

"Ah, but you haven't seen our building here," he said.

Lavery led his guests to one of the newest and most imposing edifices in the New Jersey capital, which houses the new restaurant of Albert B. Hildebrecht, commander of Trenton Post. The Detroit buddies were amazed and Lavery, warmed by their unstinted admiration, dilated on the equipment of the "Legion home." His remarks, however, happened to be overheard by a colored employe of the restaurant, who was jealous of its owner's prerogatives.

"Now, Mr. Sam," interrupted this worthy, "you Legion boys eat here a lot, but dis ain't yo' home. Dis am Mr. Hildebrecht's new eatin' house."

Three Legion boys ate there a lot that night—on Lavery.

THE OLD OUTFIT CALLS

THE divisional, regimental and unit veterans' societies are planning their summer and autumn campaigns. They are trying to reach the veterans entitled to membership in them who have not yet been signed up. Some of them are planning to publish histories. Practically all are planning reunions. Veterans of the following outfits who have not already done so are asked to communicate with the men whose names and addresses are given:

162nd Infantry Veterans' Association—H. C. Brumbaugh, Center and E. 17th Street, Portland, Ore. Wants names, addresses, military records for history.

Thirty-seventh Division Veterans' Association—Major E. P. Lawlor, Columbus, O. History being prepared. Reunion in Toledo, O., September 25.

Thirty-fourth Division Association—Dr. John Malony, Creston, Ia. Reunion planned for August.

Society of the Fifth Army Corps—F. A. de Peyster, 115 E. 60th St., New York City. History is being prepared. Former men of 1st, 2nd, 26th, 42nd, 77th, 79th, 80th, 82nd, 89th and 91st Divisions eligible to membership.

Sixty-seventh Field Artillery—L. A. Kollen, 109 W. Farragut st., Portland, Ore. Organization of association planned.

312th Ambulance Co.—Dr. Thomas B. Knox, Majestic Building, Quincy, Ill.

Dental Co. No. 1—Dr. Gordon Hall, 80 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

104th Infantry, Co. I—Albert L. Packard, 85 N. Main st., Florence, Mass.

104th Infantry, Co. M—Charles H. Hodecker, 301 Bradford bldg., Pittsfield, Mass. Company history.

Third Naval District Gunnery School—George Sanderson, Materiel Office, 29th st. and Third ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

23rd Eng., Co. C—Mrs. Priscilla P. Burd, State Library Commission, Frankfort, Ky. Addresses of Arnseth, Cody, DeMars, Farsht, Gilliland, Gruber, Hodson, Marc, Marsh, Milligan, Morton, Quinn, Strickland and Weatherly wanted for company history.

Fourth Eng., Co. D—Lloyd Gibson, Apartado 657, Tampico, Mex. Resumption of publication of company paper, *The Third Hole*.

826th Aero Squad—John D. Shoptaugh, 715 Center st., Bellevue, Ky. Reunion planned, Pittsburgh, July 9 and 10.

51st Pioneer Inf., Co. K—Robert M. O'Reilly, 91 Poole st., Buffalo, N. Y. Men who have not received company picture for which they paid.

WAR RISK DIVIDENDS

HOLDERS of permanent peacetime policies—converted insurance—under the Bureau of War Risk Insurance are now receiving checks in payment of dividends. Mailing of dividend checks to holders of converted policies began on May 1 and is expected to be completed by June 1, in the case of all men who have had converted policies in effect one year or more on that date. The sum being distributed is \$1,030,016. It represents the Government's earnings on the premium payments made by the holders of the converted policies.

Each holder of converted insurance whose policy has been in effect at least one year will receive not less than \$1 for each \$1,000 of insurance he carries. Men whose converted policies have been in effect two years will receive two yearly dividends immediately. Men whose policies have not been in effect at least a year will receive their dividend immediately following the anniversary date of their policy. Hereafter dividend checks will be mailed to all holders of converted policies immediately following anniversary dates.

It should be borne in mind that no dividend will be paid to holders of term insurance policies, the regular wartime insurance. These term insurance policies may only be continued until March 3, 1926. If they have not been converted by that date, the holder ceases to be insured by the Government.

Holders of converted policies will receive their dividends automatically, and there is supposedly no necessity for them to write to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance on the subject.

NEW YORK CONVENTION DATE

THE date of the 1921 convention of the Department of New York, which was originally set for Sept. 30-Oct. 1, has been changed by the Department Executive Committee to Sept. 23 and 24 at Jamestown.



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SODA PARLOR

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AMERICA STILL SPELLS OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from page 4)

tural production. This advice does not apply to the young man to whom a country life is distasteful, or to one who has an education or mental equipment which fits him particularly for some other occupation, but if I were a young man on a farm, I am very certain I would stay there, and not be lured to an industrial center by the false glamour of a great city. There are, of course, certain attractions which can only be found in the great centers of population, but if they are weighed in the balance with the comfort, health and freedom from social disaster, the life in country districts has much to be said for it.

SUCH a life is honest from every standpoint. The farmer produces those things which the world must have, and while there will be good times and bad times both on the farms and in the cities, the good times on the farms will be just as good and the bad times will be less burdensome.

Wherever your future lies, whether it be in the country or in the city, you young men of today are the makers of public opinion for tomorrow. A Utopia may develop some day when the world will exist with equal standards of intelligence and happiness. Such a condition is not yet in sight, and it is up to the people of America to preserve the opportunities of their own country, to demand that living conditions be maintained here upon the high level which we have created, and that we be not forced into an international competition which will bring the level of those who work in America down to the level of those who have not yet set for themselves the standards we maintain.

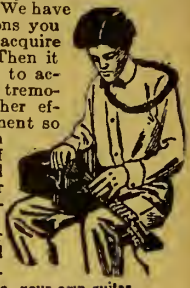
We can serve the world best by setting an example of democracy which is clean, honest, self-respecting and efficient within our own borders. Every once in a while I get all puffed up with world ideals, but after a mental spree, I come back sadly to the realization that I can serve the world best by putting into my own little job everything that is in me. That is true of all of us as individuals, and true of all of us as a nation. The problems of our own country are tremendous, and, if we fought to make the world safe for democracy, the best thing we can now do is to fight here at home to make democracy safe for the world.

Along the side of one of the trains which brought our boys from Paris to Brest was stretched a panel upon which was inscribed, "We've paid our debt to Lafayette—who, the hell do we owe now?" This was the breezy wit of a doughboy, but behind it lies a deep reality. Whom do we owe and what do we owe? If we owe anything to the world, and we do, it is to put our own house in order, to create and develop a democracy here which will be an inspiration to the people of other countries. It is a debt which we cannot escape. It has come to us because we have had greater opportunities and blessings than the people of other countries.

Such a democracy cannot be achieved without trial and work. It cannot be talked into existence. It must be based upon honest effort and understanding.

Play the Hawaiian Guitar Just Like the Hawaiians!

Our method of teaching is so simple, plain and easy that you begin on a piece with your first lesson. In half an hour you can play it! We have reduced the necessary motions you learn to only four—and you acquire these in a few minutes. Then it is only a matter of practice to acquire the weird, fascinating tremolos, staccatos, slurs and other effects that make this instrument so delightful. The Hawaiian Guitar plays any kind of music, both the melody and the accompaniment. Your tuition fee includes a beautiful Hawaiian Guitar, all the necessary picks and steel bar and 52 complete lessons and pieces of music. Special arrangements for lessons if you have your own guitar.



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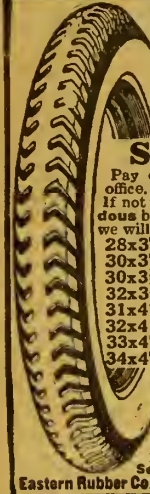
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28x3"	\$ 7.90	32x4"	\$13.50
30x3"	8.25	33x4"	14.25
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Perrin Sold \$350 One Day

Meisner, \$250 in one day. Shook, \$211 one day Sept. 20. Erwin boy (going to school) makes \$25 every Sat afternoon. Erwin says \$6 yields \$25.

No theory! No guess work!

Actual proven record of successes. Send for booklet. Long Eakins Co., 543 High St., Springfield, Ohio

Understanding is quite as essential as effort, for of course it will seem to all of us that some other fellow is getting a better opportunity than we are. It will seem that injustice is being done, that graft exists here and there. We are, unfortunately, only human beings, and the human animal has only developed up to a certain standard in the year 1921.

PERHAPS our great-grandchildren may be perfect. Some of us think our children are, but today we are all a pretty imperfect lot, struggling along and not understanding the perplexities of a world of turmoil. We cannot understand all the things we see and read, and there will be some cases of graft in high places where it should not exist, but do not let the individual instance embitter your attitude towards everyone. There is no room in life for bitterness. When you find graft, cut it out, but do it in such a way that it will not injure the social structure which it has taken generations of hard and patient labor to build up.

It is all very well to listen to the man on the soap box on the street corner. He is sometimes intelligent and sometimes amusing, but while you listen to him, ask yourself why he is on the soap box and not at work. Most of the gentlemen who decorate soap boxes on the street corners look as though they had never done any honest work in their lives. Such a man is dangerous when he is believed before he has demonstrated. A social experiment has been tried in Russia and it has brought great suffering to the Russian people. It has brought suffering because work has stopped and without work production cannot continue, and without production those things which mean comfort and happiness cannot be procured. Lenine and Trotsky were dangerous so long as they continued on their soap boxes, but when they came down to demonstrate the success of their theories they ceased to be a danger. No theory of government which does not stimulate the effort of its people, and give to those who work a reward for their effort, can be permanently successful.

Well, Isn't It?

By BERTON BRALEY

There are things that people say

In a manner worn and wise,
Certain proverbs old and gray,

Certain mouldy, cynic lies,
Which no wise man argues with

All he answers to that tosh
Is to say with force and pith,

"Piffle! Blither!! Bunk and Bosh!!!"

When the cynic says to you,

"Friendship is a hollow sham,
Womankind is never true

Honor isn't worth a damn."

Don't endeavor to discuss

Any such gigantic slosh;

Simply make your comment thus,

"Piffle! Blither!! Bunk and Bosh!!!"

Folks are decent, all in all;

Life, though tough, is mostly fair;
Tell the guy to hire a hall

For his gospel of despair;

Love and friendship are not cheats—
They're all wool and they will wash.

Who says otherwise repeats

Piffle, Blither, Bunk and Bosh!

100 Havana Edwin's Seconds GENUINE



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Picadura, from our own plantations in Cuba—same quality tobacco used in 15c cigars. They're not pretty, no bands or decorations, but you don't smoke looks. Customers call them "diamonds in the Rough." Send money with order or pay on arrival.

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No matter how old you are, or how long you have suffered, or what kind of spinal deformity you have, there is benefit and a possible cure for you. The Philu Burt Appliance is as firm as steel and yet flexible and very comfortable to wear. It gives an even, perfect support to the weakened or deformed spine. It is as easy to take off or put on as a coat, causes no inconvenience, and does not chafe or irritate. No one can notice you wearing it.

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The Appliance is made to fit each individual case. It weighs ounces where other supports weigh pounds. The price is within the reach of all. Hundreds of doctors recommend it.

We GUARANTEE Satisfaction and LET YOU USE IT 30 DAYS.

If you or your child are suffering from spinal trouble of any nature, write us at once for our new book with full information and references. Describe case fully so we can advise you intelligently. The Philu Burt Method consisting of a scientific appliance and a course of special exercises, has produced wonderful benefits or cures in over 40,000 cases.

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Chas. Evans, carpenter, of Ind., earned \$100 weekly last year. Gibbard of Mich. did \$80,000 business in 1920. Others had sensational records. All did it with **Haywood's Tire Surgery**. Twelve years ago I began with \$1000 and now tire repair idea. Now own \$450,000 business. I've started hundreds of men from all walks of life—without experience—with very little capital—on same road to financial success. Let me start YOU. Write today. M. Haywood, Pres.

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This department is placed at the disposal of ex-service men and their relatives for obtaining information about men known to have died in the service overseas or at home.

ROLL CALL

Inquiries should be addressed **ROLL CALL**, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Photographs cannot be printed. Send replies direct to the person who asks for the information.



125TH INF., Co. M—Michael Hesdahl, reported died of wounds Oct. 14, 1918. Information wanted for mother by Clyde E. Bingenheimer, Timmer, N. D.

128TH INF., Co. M—Arthur V. Pinn, reported killed in action Nov. 9, 1918. Brother, E. J. Pinn, Harwood, Tex., wants to hear from buddies or medical officer.

131ST INF., Co. A—Pvt. Arthur Anderson killed in action Nov. 10, 1918, supposed to have been buried Nov. 11th by 132nd Inf. Details of burial wanted by brother, Walter Anderson, R. F. D. No. 2, Paton, Pa.

132ND INF., Co. E—Pvt. Paul E. Hoover killed at Forges Wood, Meuse-Argonne. Comrades who can give details write mother, Mrs. Jennie Hoover, Mt. Sterling, Ill.

138TH INF., Co. H—John A. Sabol killed in action Sept. 27, 1918. Mother, Mrs. Susan Sabol, 1504 Union st., Streator, Ill., wishes information concerning last hours.

148TH INF., Co. F—Pvt. Carl Voelzar, wounded in action Sept. 27, 1918, died Oct. 21 at Base Hospital 78, Beaune. Details sought by mother, Margaret Voelzar, 140 Ackerman st., Rochester, N. Y.

159TH INF., Co. A—Albert I. Jones killed in action. Information sought for mother by Dr. A. F. Compton, Moundville, W. Va.

168TH INF., Co. A—Cpl. Lynn L. Crawford wounded Oct. 14, 1918, in Argonne, died Oct. 15 and buried first at Fleury-sur-Aire. Information concerning hospital and last hours desired by parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Crawford, Chapin, Ia.

309TH INF., Co. C—Henry Wessels reported missing in action in the Argonne, Oct. 20, 1918, later reported killed. No trace of burial place. Information sought for parents by Henry D. Dahl, Baldwin, Wis.

326TH TANK CORPS, Co. A—Louis John Schuman buried at sea from transport *Orontes* Oct. 6, 1918. Chaplain or buddies asked to write of last hours to mother, Mrs. Clara Schuman, 854 N. 11th st., Springfield, Ill.

345TH M. G. BN., Co. B—Dan E. Nash killed in action about Sept. 27, 1918. Information desired by wife, Mrs. Dan E. Nash, R. F. D. No. 1, Edna, Tex.

350TH INF., Co. G—Charles R. Brown believed casualty as no word has been received from him by relatives since war. Information sought by brother, Albert L. Brown, 1433 Union av., N., Portland, Ore.

350TH INF., Co. G—Harry Detlefsen killed in action. Sister, Miss Anna Detlefsen, Carey Bldg., Cheyenne, Wyo., wishes to obtain photograph of him, believing his former buddies may have one.

252ND INF.—Leroy C. Neddersen reported died Sept. 30, 1918. Buddy who rode in ambulance with him and knew him in hospital write Mrs. J. Monagle, Lavana, Mont.

360TH INF., Co. C—Jimmie L. Brown died of wounds Nov. 25, 1918. Information sought by mother, Mrs. Sadie Brown, R. F. D. No. 3, Princeton, Minn.

361ST INF., Co. D—Buddy of Oswald Engelhardt, killed in action Oct. 9, 1918, in the Argonne, write to father, A. Engelhardt, 101 Post st., San Francisco, Cal.

TRUCK UNIT 364—1st Sgt. Guy A. Fessenden died at Hospital No. 4, Joinville-le-Pont, Paris, Aug. 20, 1918. Members of his unit at Overhaul Park No. 2 and hospital attendants write mother, Mrs. W. C. Fessenden, 718 Adams ave., Scranton, Pa.

HANSON, VICTOR—Reported died Oct. 12, 1918. Mystery caused by later reports of presence in Base Hospital 80 last week of December, 1918. Any other Victor Hanson, whose identity may have been confused, write brother, J. W. Hanson, Cambridge, Minn.

HIGGINS, HUBERT T.—Born in Jersey City, N. J., enlisted in 1917, regiment not known. Mother, Mrs. Agnes T. Farley, 344 W. 49th st., New York City, seeks word of fate.

MAJ. MILES OF GEORGIA—This Medical Officer who landed in the United States from the U. S. S. *Radnor* May 25, 1919, is asked to communicate with Legrand E. Estis, 208 N. Lea av., Roswell, N. M.

U. S. NAVY, Co. L, CAMP SIMMS—Conrad A. Lutz, died at Immigrant Station, P. Q., Canada. Chaplains or former buddies write sister, Miss Wallburger Lutz, Flint Hill, Mo.

THE TRUTHFUL MUNCHAUSEN

Tales of the Impossible That Really Happened

“WITHOUT meaning to be personal,” writes Joe Hopkins, of Wilmington, Del., “it strikes me that some of the statements in your column are open to question. I know they are not all true, because the ex-kaiser told me personally, in the presence of Mr. Hindenburg, that the official Heinie war reports give my old outfit, the Fifth Division, all the credit for winning the war.”

Anybody who can prove Joe is wrong, sit down and write about it to the Munchausen Editor, AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Meanwhile, here's some more. Read 'em and doubt:

Oh. Come, Buddy—I saw a cavalryman in France and he had a horse.—WILLIAM A. CROOKSTON, Springfield, Ill.

Rara Avis—In Paris I saw a second looie, aviation, who wasn't wearing a semi-British uniform.—C. D. M.

We'll Keep It Dark—Had a whole pie from the Y. M. C. A. once without paying for it. Don't ask questions.—N. A. P.

Blushing Violet—The commander (as he modestly termed himself) of our squad used to have his picture taken with his left arm toward the camera.—F. V. H., Indianapolis.

Kind Words at Last—In the town where my outfit was billeted after the Armistice there were nearly thirty M. P.'s.

With two exceptions, all were popular.—ALEX M. STEWART, Glasgow, Scotland.

You Tell 'Em, A. B.—Carried a set of tent pegs through the whole blame guerre. At one time I had both hooks in my blouse collar. Never used my reveille boots to answer reveille in. Never had any.—A. B., White Lake, S. D.

Well, Watinelliz?—I enlisted May 21, 1917. Lost my right leg January 22, 1918, from injuries received in line of duty, and never even got across. If this ain't being S. O. L., watinelliz?—A. R. P., Stratford, Conn.

See the C. C.'s!—Not counting those from the dispensary, did anybody ever have more C. C.'s than I? Count them: Cpl. C. C. McCarthy, Co. Clerk of Company C, at Camp Colt.—C. C. McC., Newark, Ohio.

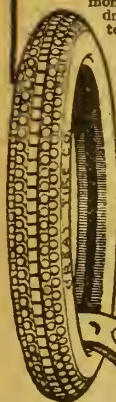
George Washington, Jr.—A loot in our outfit was heard to make the statement. “A private, first class, has the best job in the Army. I'd be one myself only I never had brains enough.”—J. H. O., Wilton, N. D.

It Would Put You in Class E-5 Anyway—Although I was in the Army, this side and in France, more than two years, I have never been able to learn how to shoot craps, and only made two attempts. Would this prevent my re-upping?—JOHN FOSTER, Chicago.

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Our double tread reconstructed tires save you time, energy and money and do away with tire troubles. Our tires cannot be compared with ordinary double tread or triple fabric tires of inferior make. Our reputation and success are due to the fact that we spare no time or money to make our tires excel in quality and durability. Our tires are used from coast to coast. Rellner Free with Every Tire.



Size	Price	T	Size	Price
30x3	6.95	U	34x4	\$11.35
30x3 1/2	8.15	B	34x4 1/2	11.95
31x3 1/2	8.55	E	34x4 1/2	12.85
32x3 1/2	8.95	B	35x4 1/2	13.85
31x4	10.15	E	36x4 1/2	14.85
32x4	10.55	B	36x5	15.85
33x4	10.95	E	36x5	16.35
			37x5	17.55

Send \$2.00 deposit for each tire ordered, balance to be paid C.O.D. after examination. State whether Straight Side or Clincher is desired. If full amount is sent with order, deduct 5% our special discount for cash.

GREAT TIRE CO.
1549 S. Michigan Ave.
Dept. 31, CHICAGO, ILL.

Tube Free

"Old Town Canoes"

STEAL along in the reflections of the shore. An occasional dip of the blade keeps you moving. For an "Old Town Canoe" floats as lightly as a shadow. It responds instantly to the slightest pressure of the paddle. And built into every "Old Town" is a strength that makes it last for years. Write for catalog. 3,000 canoes in stock. \$67 up from dealer or factory.

OLD TOWN CANOE CO.
1115 Fourth St., Old Town, Maine, U.S.A.



Free Book

Containing complete story of the origin and history of that wonderful instrument—the

SAXOPHONE

This book tells you when to use Saxophone—singly, in quartettes, in sextettes, or in irregular band; how to transpose cello parts in orchestra and many other things you would like to know.

You can learn to play the scale in one hour's practice, and soon be playing popular airs. You can double your income, your pleasure, and your popularity. Easy to pay by our easy payment plan.

MAKES AN IDEAL PRESENT

Send for free Saxophone book and catalog of every thing in True-Tone band and orchestra instruments.

BUESCHER RAND INSTRUMENT CO.
654 Boesch Block, Elkhart, Ind.



For Quick, Clean Shaves

The shape of the head of a Keen Kutter safety razor makes it natural to hold the blade just right to meet the beard at a safe close angle. The blades are finished to infinite keenness; the guard permits use of the entire blade.

KEEN KUTTER

Simmons Hardware Co.

FREE BOOK



LEARN PIANO!

This interesting Free Book shows how you can become a skilled player of piano or organ at quarter usual cost. It shows how one lesson with an expert is worth a dozen other lessons. Dr. Quinn's famous Written Method includes all the many important modern improvements in teaching music. Brings right to your home the great advantages of conservatory study. For the beginner or experienced player. Endorsed by great Artists. Success for graduates everywhere. Scientific yet easy to understand. Fully illustrated. All music free. Diploma granted. Write today for free book. QUINN CONSERVATORY Studio 4L25, 598 Columbia Road, Boston 25, Mass.

PRO AND CON

Editorial Comment on the Activities of
The American Legion

The American Legion warns the nation that German propaganda is being revived. We hadn't noticed that it had fainted.—*North American*, Philadelphia.

The American Legion has its work cut out for it in its fight against the subtle spread of disloyal influences.—*Indianapolis Star*.

The Legion has a mighty work before it in teaching the difference between loyalty and sedition and showing the world who are the real soldiers, the true Americans.—*Public Ledger*, Philadelphia.

Our advice to ex-service men is to join all the veteran's associations they want to on the side, but to stick to the Legion as the only organization that can go over the top for big results.—*Boston Traveler*.

The Legion seems to be finding its work, for its injured fellows and for its country, more clearly as the days pass. With its work, it finds enemies, and it may rejoice in them when they are also enemies of its country.—*Milwaukee Journal*.

The revival of hyphenism in America is a sinister thing. If The American Legion were to achieve no other purpose for its existence, it would more than have justified itself by entering the lists against this thing. Let there be no let-up.—*Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle*.

The Legion was almost alone in carrying on the fight for the disabled. Most of the organizations which during the war strove to help the soldier forgot him within six months after the armistice: . . . The Legion has done well in this struggle to disentangle the red tape at Washington, and with proper public support it will win a complete victory.—*Indianapolis News*.

These purposes (the objects of the Legion as specified in the preamble to its Constitution) without exception are praiseworthy. We quote them at this time because the Legion is launching an active drive for additional members just now and because this fine avowal of its aims constitutes the strongest argument for enlistment in its ranks. Young as it is, the Legion is rendering notably useful and needed service.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune*.

Our friends of The American Legion were free to remain silent; but the friendship which they have for France and their French comrades gave them a moral obligation to protest against the audacious words spoken at Madison Square Garden by certain of their pro-German compatriots. . . . The time for timidity and guilty silence has passed; our American comrades have proved that. We thank them.—*La Voix du Combattant, Paris*.

For many years the Grand Army of the Republic was the keeper of the ark of the covenant. It was powerful and at times even too powerful. In its political workings it may have been selfish, being human. It controlled politicians and frequently dominated politics. It focused the sentiment and also the practical interests of the veterans. It may have been responsible for pension abuses, but its real importance was that it stood before the nation as an organization of devoted patriotism. . . . The place of this great organization must be taken by The American Legion. It will grow powerful and with its power probably some abuses will come. They will be negligible, even if in themselves they are serious, if The American Legion makes it obligatory upon politics to regard this country as one in which the interests of another nation cannot be advanced to the disadvantage of America.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A 100% BELT FOR 100% AMERICANS



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GUARANTEED

The Genuine Munson's
\$12.00 OFFICER'S SHOE

Hand sewed,
First Grade,
The factory
price—direct
to you at only

\$5.98

It is made of the best waterproof mahogany calf leather. Guaranteed to give the best wear. Send your name and size you wish and we will send you these Army Officer shoes. If these shoes are not just as we say, send them back. You don't lose a cent.

If you are sending money order or check do not include postage. Pay only for shoes. We pay postage.

**U.S. NATIONAL MUNSON
ARMY SHOE CO., Inc.**
Dept. 836 Westfield, Mass.

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Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 2,600 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning \$3,000 to \$10,000 a year. We train you thoroughly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin—we prepare you from the ground up. Our course and service are under the supervision of William B. Costenoble, A. C. C. P. A., Former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois, assisted by a staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information and free book of accountancy facts.

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The Largest Business Training
Institution in the World
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FREE! Colors & Brushes for Show Card & Sign Writing

Make \$10 to \$25 daily! Make Show Cards, Signs, Advertising Posters and Glass Signs. Big demand! Interesting, profitable profession. Easy to learn in few weeks by unique, novel method: something new! Our wonderful 50-lesson course includes individual instruction by correspondence from expert artists; total cost only \$15. Assortment of finest "Millers" colors

SEND NO MONEY—and brushes—FREE! Send name course and Free outfit. Pay \$5 on arrival and \$1 weekly for 10 weeks. Success guaranteed or money refunded. Earn enough first week to pay for course. Send TODAY.

Empire BL Institute, 2050 Amsterdam Ave., New York, N.Y.

Here Is Your Opportunity

To obtain a Clear, Lasting Picture of the Outfit with which you served.

A Picture That Can Never Be Duplicated

We are able now to supply a panorama photograph of practically every organization which was photographed during the war—in the training camps of this country, in France, in occupied Germany or in the debarkation camps where pictures were taken as the men came home.

If a Picture of Your Outfit Was Taken We Have It

Just give us the full and exact name of the Unit whose picture you want and tell us, if you can, where and about when the picture you wish was taken.

Send \$2.00 with your order for a single picture, or \$1.75 each for three or more pictures from the same negative.

We positively guarantee all prints to be permanent.

WAR PICTURES COMPANY

Flatiron Building

Madison St. and Ashland Avenue, Chicago

MEN WANTED

Mechanically Inclined
—to send for my big illustrated 72-PAGE FREE! BOOK—

It tells how in a few weeks you can earn from \$150 to \$400 a month in the Auto and Tractor business.

Be Your Own Boss. At small cost learn to be an expert mechanic by the Sweeney System of working on real cars. **Use tools not hocks.** Simply send your name and address to-day, a post card will do, for our Free book and 27 photographic reproductions of machine shop work, etc. **Let's Go—Write Now!**

EMORY J. SWEENEY, President

LEARN A TRADE—
Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR AVIATION
128 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

This Book Free

"Success in Music and How to Win It"

Sousa and nine other world-famous musicians tell how you can quickly learn to play saxophone, cornet, trombone, clarinet, any band or orchestra instrument and double your income and pleasure.

Free Trial Any Conn Instrument

Used by greatest bands and solo artists. Highest honors at world expositions. Easiest of all to play. Send postcard for free book and detail of free trial plan.

C. G. CONN, Ltd.
503 Conn Bldg., Elkhart, Ind.

World's Largest Manufacturers of High-Grade Band and Orchestra Instruments.



\$4 or \$5 a month WILL BUY A Standard, Guaranteed TYPEWRITER

With Every Modern Writing Convenience Write Today For Illustrated Circular Explaining Try-Before-You-Buy Plan

SMITH TYPEWRITER SALES CO.
(Harry A. Smith) 610—218 No. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

WHAT SHALL BE OUR MILITARY POLICY?

(Continued from page 7)

if the enemy fleet declines to fight and seeks refuge in a defended base, to blockade it in such manner that it cannot prevent our exercise of the control of the sea so gained.

Effective preparation of the Navy to execute its mission consists of many factors. It may be defined as that state of preparation which will insure the Navy's ability to gain and maintain, with rapidity and economy, the control of all vital lines of transportation upon the sea. It can be analyzed in its major factors as tabulated below.

1. Information of the political situation and probability of war. (If this information is not furnished, the Navy must base its recommendations on its own conclusion and should inform the executive when, in its opinion, there is need for an advanced state of preparation.)

2. Suitable and effective plans for the preparation, operation and maintenance of the naval forces and shore establishments. a. War organization. b. Mobilization plans. c. Operating plans. d. Logistic plans. e. Building programmes.

3. Naval strength sufficient to control vital lines of communication by sea. a. Sufficient numbers of suitable types of vessels efficiently designed, constructed and maintained in readiness. b. Sufficient personnel, officers and men. c. Sufficient training of personnel to insure effective employment of weapons, vessels, forces and fleets, and for the efficient management of the Navy.

4. Well located and sufficiently extensive naval bases and shore establishments to insure efficient maintenance and supply of the operating forces in the theatre of operations. a. Bases and shore establishments of adequate capacity, well situated with relation to probable theatres of operations. b. Adequate well-trained industrial personnel. c. Adequate stores and material for maintenance, repairs and new construction.

5. Suitable vessels and floating repair facilities, to maintain the fleet in such temporary bases outside the continental limits of the United States as may be required for probable operations. a. Repair ships, supply ships, salvage ships, tugs, etc. b. Aircraft, destroyer, submarine tenders. c. Dredges and harbor craft. d. Floating dry docks. e. Surveying and lighthouse vessels.

Of the five major items of preparation for war, the last three are relative and their efficiency is due in a large measure to the efficiency of the second item. The second item can be accomplished efficiently only when the first item is efficiently accomplished.

Our naval policy should be: To maintain a Navy in all respects adequate to gaining and maintaining control of the sea against any nation which a consideration of our foreign policy indicates as a possible enemy.

This policy is composed of minor policies as follows:

(a) Suitable and effective plans for the preparation, operation, and maintenance of the naval forces and shore establishments, and plans for their future development.

(b) Adequate trained personnel to

provide (1) for maintaining in commission all major ships of the first line and the air, destroyer, submarine forces, etc., essential to effective operations; (2) for the administration of the Navy; (3) for activities such as training, recruiting, and instruction, upon which the efficiency of the personnel largely depends.

(c) Adequate reserve personnel to provide (1) for commissioning all fighting ships which are, because of age, maintained on an inactive status during peace; (2) for manning the additional auxiliaries, such as tankers, colliers, and supply ships which would be taken over by the Navy in time of war; (3) for carrying on the naval activities within naval districts, such as patrol, mine sweeping, etc.; (4) for the expansion of the administrative activities of the Navy.

(d) Effective naval forces composed of an adequate number of vessels and aircraft of suitable design and of sufficiently recent construction to insure their efficiency.

(e) Naval bases and shore establishments well located and sufficiently extensive to insure the ability of our fleet to operate in any probable theatre of war, and a nucleus of trained civilian personnel for work at these bases and shore establishments.

(f) An adequate number of suitable repair ships, fuel ships, supply ships, etc., to maintain the fleet in temporary bases outside the continental limits of the United States.

(g) Last, but not least, effective training of the personnel from admiral to seaman to insure the effective employment of the naval forces and establishments provided by Congress for the national defense.

THE policies affecting both the Army and Navy are now considered by a joint Army and Navy Board, composed of the officers occupying the positions listed below:

ARMY

Chief of General Staff.
Chief of War Plans Division, General Staff.
Chief of Operations Division, General Staff.

NAVY

Chief of Naval Operations.
Assistant Chief of Naval Operations.
Director, War Plans Division.

In view of the fact that military and naval policy is dependent upon foreign policy, it is believed that the State Department should be represented on this board.

The Army and Navy must be considered together in all plans of national defense. The relative needs of the Army and Navy vary with the international situation. Any standard of strength for the Army and Navy determined upon by other methods than the balancing of the cost against the probable danger of war is illogical, and may through economy practiced in time of peace lead to the grossest extravagance when war is thrust upon us. Sound reasoning must govern our expenditures for the Army and Navy. A failure to make reasonable preparation against war while temporarily economical may result in financial and national ruin.

"Pre-pare for Inspec-shun!!"

But Buddy is still short on equipment.

"Facts and Figures" as to results from the series of talks on clothing and furnishing advertising that we've been running during the past few weeks show—

Two clothing advertisers started with us—Ed. V. Price and the Kahn Tailoring Co.

(And three more who promise they are coming in before fall.)

One shirt advertiser—Reliance Mfg. Co. (Big Yank Shirts).—

One hat advertiser—Mallory—

Two belt advertisers—Braxton and Knothe—begin this month—

Total amount of these contracts so far about \$20,000.

But "Buddy in the Barrel" must still go shoeless, gloveless, sockless and underwearless.

Why?

Not enough coupons and letters.

Whose fault is that?

Suppose each reader asks himself the question.

Don't pass the buck.

Again we repeat—we'll get increased advertising just in proportion to the help you give us on it—

Your last chance to help Buddy out on the clothing question—Fill in the brand names on the requisition coupon and send it in to us.

Comrade S—L— of Philadelphia makes a splendid suggestion. He says:

"Your coupon idea is fine. It surely will bring advertisers into line with us if you get enough of them. Why not have the Post Adjutant in each post, or some other designated man, act as your coupon collector. He could ask at each meeting that the members turn their filled out coupons in to him and bring the matter up at each meeting—until every member got in the habit of filling in the coupons every week and turning them in. In this way you could get a concentrated effort and greatly increased volume."

Will you try this plan in your post? It ought to work.

NEXT WEEK—"THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME"—The start of a campaign for more advertising of building materials.

From: A reader of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

To: The Advertising Manager, American Legion Weekly, 627 West 43rd St., New York City

Subject: Requisition.

1. There is needed immediately to outfit the members of this organization.

Shoes, pairs 750,000. (You fill in Name).....

Gloves, pairs 750,000. (You fill in Name).....

Socks, pairs 750,000. (You fill in Name).....

Underwear, suits 750,000. (You fill in Name).....

Shirts, dress, 750,000. (You fill in Name).....

Signed.....

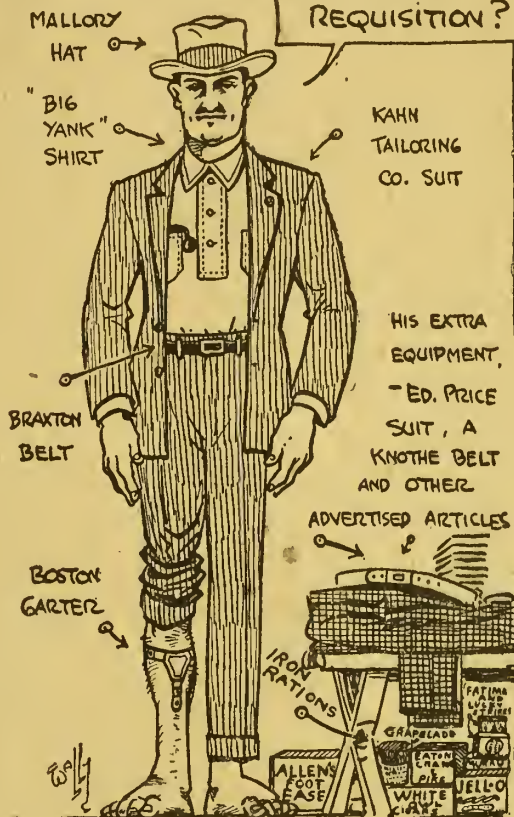
Name.....

Address.....

Post.....

YESSIR— I AM PREPARED FOR INSPECTION
MR. ADVERTISER— BUT I CAN'T WEAR WHAT
IS'NT ADVERTISED IN THE WEEKLY !!

DO YOU SEE MY
REQUISITION?



Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's re- write you write—"I saw your ad. in our same thing to the salesman or dealer from

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"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

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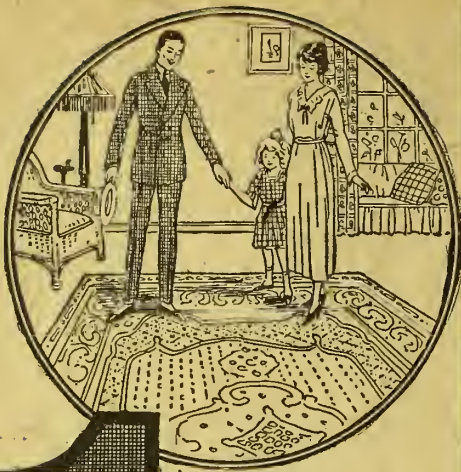
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V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch).

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.



\$1 Brings This Seamless VELVET Rug

**Full Room Size
9 Feet by 12 Feet**



This splendid Velvet Rug bargain shows how Hartman has smashed prices—and you not only make a tremendous saving, but get the rug on easy credit terms. Only \$1 to send now and we ship the rug. Use it 30 days—then if not satisfied, return it and we will refund your money and pay transportation charges both ways. If you keep it, take nearly a year to pay. You don't risk a penny.

Beautiful Pattern—Smashed Price

This handsome seamless velvet rug will lend elegance to any room. Its harmonious combination of brown, red, tan and green colors and the artistic floral and scroll pattern with medallion center surrounded by sprays of flowers make it truly a masterpiece of beauty. Woven from durable yarns and has a wool surface. It is thick and

soft and pleasing to step upon. Just feel it and examine its fine texture. It is a rug that will give marvelous service. You will be amazed and delighted when you see and compare it with rugs sold at twice our bargain price. Full room size, 9 feet by 12 feet.

**Order by No. 39CMA42. Price, only \$39.95
Pay only \$1.00 now. Balance only \$3.00 monthly.**

Nearly a Year to Pay

Hartman gives you plenty of time to pay. A little monthly—you will never feel the cost. On these terms you cannot hesitate to make this wonderful rug yours. Send the coupon today.

FREE BARGAIN CATALOG

This rug gives you an idea of the other price-smashing bargains in Hartman's great catalog. 392 pages of stunning bargains in Furniture, "Congoleum" rugs, linoleum, rugs, stoves, ranges, silverware, watches, jewelry, dishes, washing machines, sewing machines, aluminum ware, phonographs, gas engines, cream separators, etc. 30 days' trial on anything you send for—and everything is sold on our easy monthly payment plan. *Postal card or letter brings it free.* "Let Hartman Feather Your Nest."



HARTMAN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

3913 Wentworth Ave., Dept. 3297 Chicago
Copyright, 1921, by Hartman's, Chicago

HARTMAN Furniture & Carpet Co.
3913 Wentworth Ave., Chicago Ill.
Dept. 3297

Enclosed find \$1. Send the rug No. 39CMA42. I am to have 30 days' trial. If not satisfied will ship it back and you will refund my \$1 and pay transportation charges both ways. If I keep it, I will pay \$3.00 each month until the full price, \$39.95, is paid. Title remains with you until final payment is made.

Name.....
Street Address.....
R. F. D..... Box No.....
Town..... State.....
Occupation..... Color.....